

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg, Man.



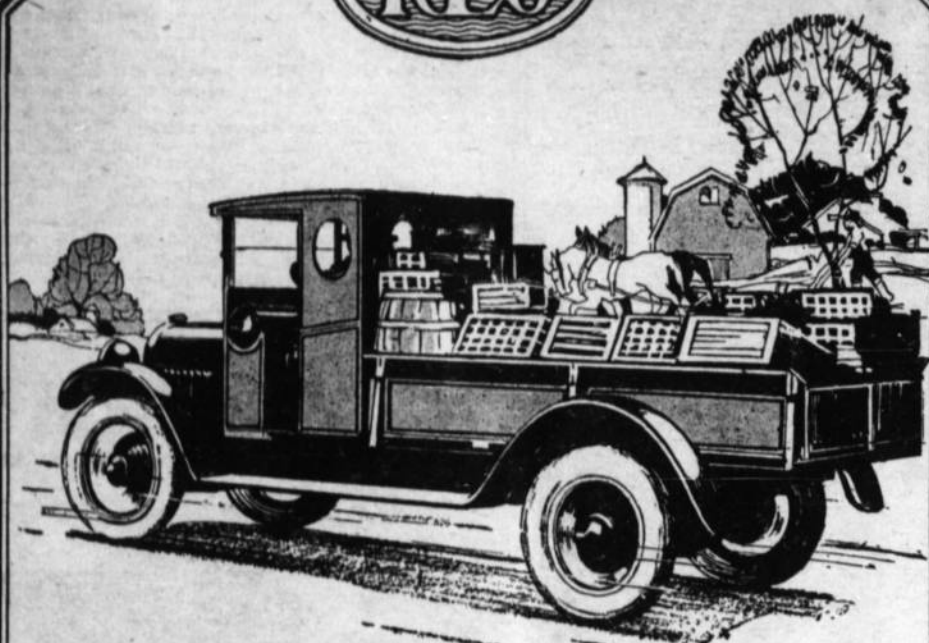
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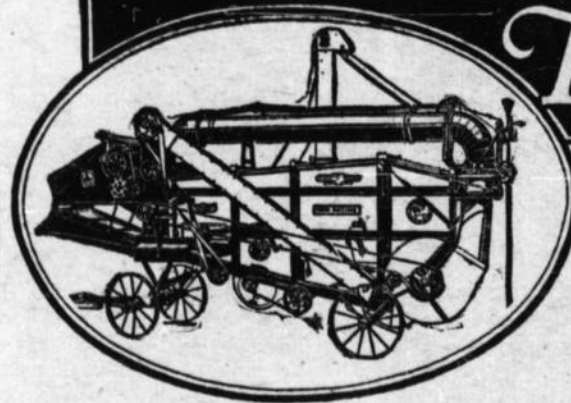
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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"  
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Our Ottawa Letter

*Redistribution Laid Over Till Next Year—Alberta Members Tell Committee  
Some Plain Facts About Bank Practices—Mr. Forke Would Use Merchant  
Marine to Restore Ocean Rates to Reasonable Level*  
By The Guide Special Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 15.—The reporting of The Bank Act amendments by the Banking and Commerce committee, and the decision of Liberals and Conservatives to allow redistribution to go over until next session practically assures protraction somewhere about July 1. The end usually comes quickly.

Naturally the western Progressives do not take kindly to the postponement of redistribution and they intend to enter a strong protest. This, however, is about all they can do. The West runs a risk through such a postponement and the western members know it. The betting, of course, is against a general election and the government says it has not intention of precipitating one, but the situation is so uncertain that no one knows what may happen during the next six months. Postponement is due to nothing else than inaction on the part of the redistribution committee, due in turn to the failure of the government to make known its definite proposals, even though the committee has been sitting for about three months.

Quite a few members are now away stumping in the Ontario campaign, this having been made easier by action of a joint committee of both Houses in recommending the repeal of the provision that deducts \$25 a day from the indemnity for every day a member is absent from the House during the last two weeks of the session. Another provision to the effect that a member is not entitled to the indemnity if he does not attend at least three-fourths of the sittings is also to be dropped. The Conservatives in particular are putting up a hard campaign, and, of course, for every one of them going into the field, a Liberal or a Progressive goes also.

It begins to look as though the McMaster committee had undertaken a little more than it can conveniently handle. It has taken such a mass of evidence that to digest it within a short time and make sound recommendations for legislative action thereon is, on some subjects, at least, well nigh impossible. This is especially true of rural credits, on which there is every reason for the committee being sure of its ground. The members are convinced that the need for such a system exists, but there is doubt as to whether a suitable scheme can be recommended for adoption during such time as parliament is likely to sit. So rural credits may have to go over until next session. However, some kind of a report will probably be forthcoming within a week, but the legislative action thereon will probably not be important this session.

## Control Lake Rates

Acting on the recommendations of the Maclean commission the government has given notice of a bill placing the control of freight rates between Fort William and Port Arthur, and any other port or place in Canada, or the United States, by lake or river, under the control of the grain commission. Shipping companies or ship owners are to file tariffs of proposed rates. The commission shall also collect all information neces-

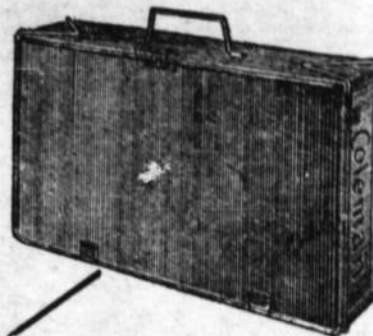
sary to show that rates are reasonable, and to ascertain the facts with respect to the deficiency of cargo space, excessive rates, discrimination, etc. When rates are unreasonable the commission may fix maximum rates, details of cargo space, etc. Vessel brokers are also forbidden to write cargo insurance. Notice has also been given of an amendment to the Canada Shipping Act to permit the governor-in-council to suspend the coasting laws. Some stiff penalties are provided. The decision to place rates under the control of the grain commission occasioned some surprise.

The changes made in The Bank Act are not of a very radical nature, being in general such only as were acceptable to Mr. Fielding, who holds very strong views on banking, and who has all along insisted on the completion of the work of revision during the present session. In committee the Progressives, as is well known, made a hard fight for changes that they considered essential, but with the exception of a few of minor importance they failed to do much. But there is good reason to think that they have sown the seeds that will in the not distant future, have much fruition. No action was taken on Mr. Irvine's resolution respecting the enquiry as to the basis of credit. He would like to see the investigation continued next session, but whether or not the committee will recommend this remains to be seen.

## Coote and Garland on Interest

During the sittings of the Banking and Commerce Committee much good material was produced which because of the limit imposed on space, has not appeared in the press. In particular one would refer to some of the facts set forth by Garland, Bow River, on the Alberta situation. He said that he and Mr. Spencer had sent out a questionnaire covering the large districts of that province, an area of over 12,000 square miles which included some of the best settled and cropped for 18 or 20 years. Speaking on the motion to fix the maximum rate of interest, he said that in 27 districts, in which all the banks were represented, the replies received indicated an interest rate of 8 per cent. compounded or higher; this is up to 10 and in some cases 12 per cent.; in the district of Morin, the rate was 8 per cent., compounded for eight months and compounded every three months; in the town of Hanna it was 9 per cent.; in the town of Pann 9 per cent.; Richdale 8 per cent.; at Sunnybrook 8 per cent.; and at Pandora 9 per cent.

Speaking of what often took place Mr. Garland said: "Here is an example: Say a farmer wants a loan of \$1,000. He goes to the bank and asks the manager for it and a statement is taken from him. His note is made for three months, at the rate of 8 per cent.; at the end of three months a notice is sent to him that his note is due. The bank manager knows that the man cannot meet that note. He has had nothing in the meantime, and no way of meeting it. The man goes into the bank manager who says: 'Here, your stuff has depreciated in the meantime; market



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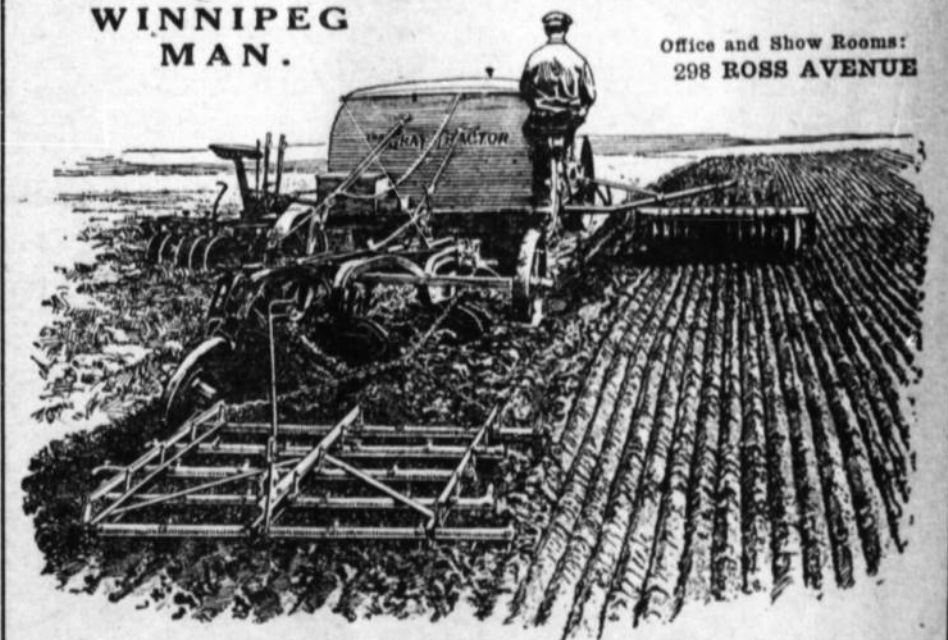
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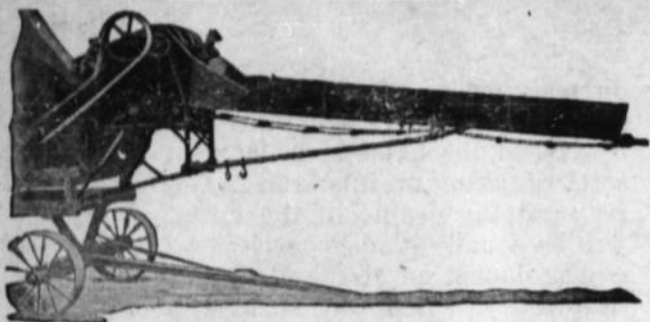
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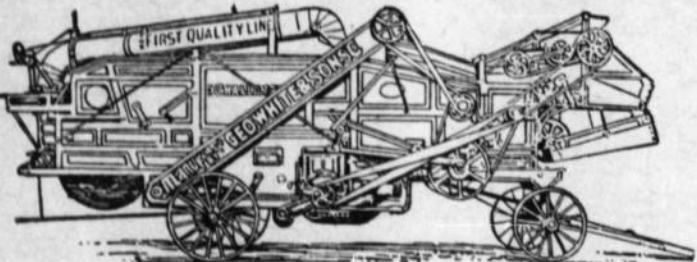
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conditions went wrong, and it looks as though the fall is going to be a bad one. You will have to give me more security and an increased rate of interest.' The man has absolutely no option; he can't pay the money. He must renew the note and take the banker's terms. And I will tell the hon. gentlemen of this committee that that extraordinary power is wielded to the utmost." "I could," said Mr. Garland, "give you hundreds of examples, where the farmers were indeed liquidated, their grain, their stock, everything possible, having fallen to meet their indebtedness to the bank on the promise of extension of credit, a promise that was not kept in hundreds of cases. That is a state of affairs that you must meet."

In the course of his remarks on the maximum interest rate, G. C. Coote, referring to the good work being done by the rural credit societies in Alberta, and to the action of the C.P.R. in announcing new terms for the amortization of debt, met the objection that banks could not act in this way and said: "Even if banks cannot do that, there is one thing that they could do. They are loaning a lot of money in Canada at less than six per cent., and I say that they could loan it to these men. The losses are already made, and in lots of cases the banks cannot collect their losses. They have sold men out and they cannot collect. But they are hoping that the rural credit societies will finance these men for four or five years, so that if they make a little money they can step in and take what the rural credit society has enabled them to make. If the committee says that these men are in the

hands of the banks, and that we cannot do anything, then we are helpless. I do not see how this would work any great hardship on the banks. I don't believe it would interfere with their dividends to the extent of one or two per cent., if that. Surely the banks can stand a cut of two or three per cent. in their dividend, if it would help Western Canada, because the very high interest charges, high transportation rates and high cost of living are going to react on the general condition of the country and on the banks as well."

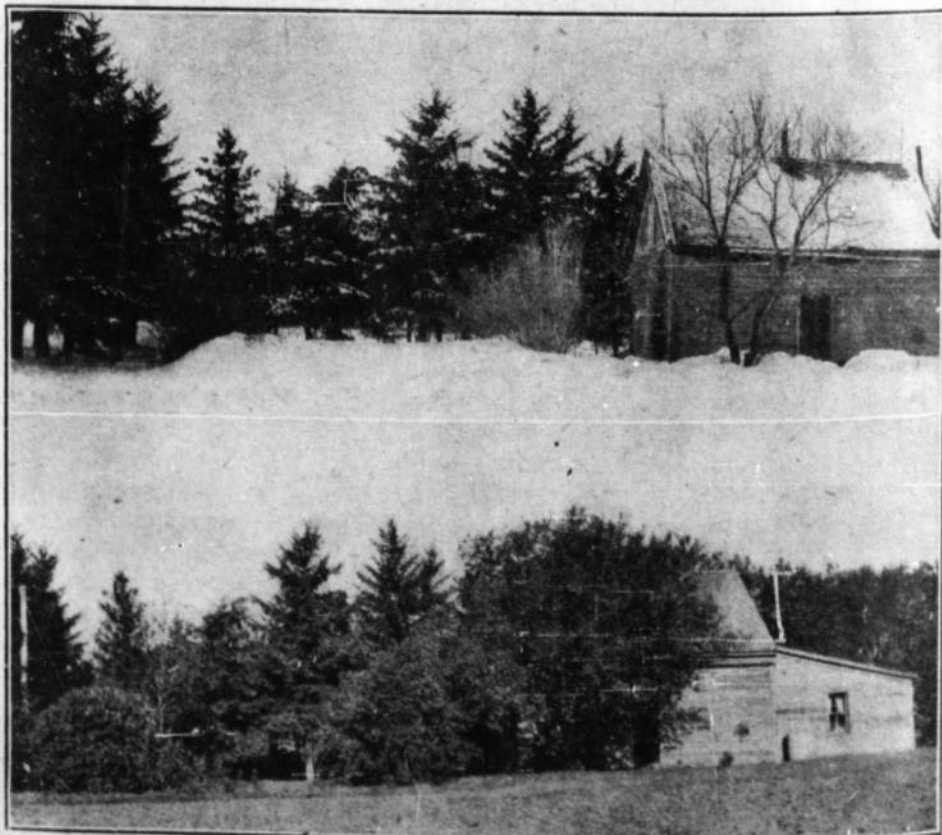
### Amendments to Pensions Act

The government's amendments to the Pensions Act, based on the recommendations of the report on the Ralston commission, have been well received. Explaining them, Dr. Beland said that they provided for an appeal from decisions of the pensions board, and restored the so-called insurance principle so that a man may be awarded a pension for disability incurred during war service, whether or not such disability has been attributable to service.

### Merchant Marine

In the discussion over the mercantile marine estimates, the opinion was expressed generally by the Progressives, that it should be given as fair chance to succeed as the national railways. Mr. Forke remarked that when ever it was proposed to use the vessels for any particular purpose the excuse was given that they were not fitted for that service. The opinion is general that the smaller vessels might serve a useful and profitable service carrying grain on the lakes, and some think they should be sold. In response to the very general demand that some of the tonnage be made available for the carrying of cattle to Great Britain, six vessels are to be fitted up for this purpose, as an experiment. If it is successful the service will be extended.

J. Millar made a very interesting contribution to the discussion over the \$11,800,000 vote for the Welland Canal, paying special attention to the probable effect of that undertaking on grain rates. While admitting that, undoubtedly, it would to some extent be a benefit, still he was of the opinion that too high expectations were being raised as to its probable rate-reducing effects. W. M. German made a strong plea for the co-operation of Canada with the United States in the deepening of the St. Lawrence and the development of power thereon. Hon. G. P. Graham said that the Welland Canal would probably be finished in 1927, and that its cost would be \$80,000,000, others thought \$100,000,000 nearer the mark.



This modest little house would fail to please the eye if it were out on the bald prairie, but in these surroundings, how different! In winter how secure it seems behind the unyielding defence of the evergreens; in summer, what a haven of shade. This little break of trees is a living page where the seasons write the miracles and the tragedies of nature. And yet it is the most inexpensive wonder book you can procure. The two pictures show the home of Miss Gertie Natrass, Treherne, Man. They were taken from nearly the same spot.

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# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 20, 1923

## Fruit in Southern Alberta

Seldom have we published a more encouraging article than that by John Glambeck, of Milo, Alberta, published elsewhere in this issue. Coming from an old-settled and well-wooded part of Illinois, Mr. Glambeck located on the bald-headed prairie in Southern Alberta. Lonely for the sight and companionship of trees, he determined to have them around his own home. Despite the difficulties of dry weather and the lack of encouragement from older settlers, he persisted and succeeded in developing a plantation which is not only a pleasure to himself and his family, but has a cash value of no mean amount. Following his tree plantation he set out to produce fruit, and after many failures has had real success with strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, plums and crab apples and a wide variety of flowers. It is a story that will encourage and inspire the people in the farm homes all over the prairies.

Mr. Glambeck has produced results in a district less favored by moisture precipitation than most other parts of the prairie provinces. What he has accomplished undoubtedly can be duplicated practically all over these provinces, and in most localities with less difficulty. It requires time, patience and a love of the beauties and bounties of nature, which contribute in such a great degree to the comfort and satisfaction of a farm home.

Sufficient information has been gathered by The Guide and published during the past year, to indicate that fruit growing to a very considerable extent is a practical proposition in the prairie provinces. Fruit can only be grown successfully with proper shelter, and must be preceded a few years by plantations if natural shelter is not available. Every farm family should have as a prominent plank in their private policy of future development, the best possible farm tree plantation to be followed by the hardy fruits for home use. As Mr. Glambeck correctly states in his article, this is a splendid country in which to establish a home. Year by year the home feeling and the home spirit is developing, and real homes are being established not only for the present but for future generations. The agricultural possibilities of this country are just beginning to be known, and the future will show an extraordinary development.

## Criticism of C.N.R.

There seems to be a growing tendency in the Conservative ranks at Ottawa, to criticize the administration of the Canadian National Railways. This criticism is almost entirely of a destructive and partisan character. The purpose appears to be an attempt to secure some party advantage, and the criticism is usually without value in the solution of the railway problem. A few days ago there was a regular field day on the consideration of the efforts of Sir Henry Thornton to acquire offices for the Canadian National Railways in a prominent part of Paris, France, and the Conservative opposition lined up and smote the railway administration (or rather the government), for the arbitrary action of the National president. It was in no sense a broad-minded consideration of the question.

The late Conservative government inaugurated the policy which the present government has continued of nationalizing the bankrupt railways and consolidating them into one system. Burdened with debt, and

with a capitalization far beyond their actual value, these railways came into the hands of the government lacking efficiency both in system and in management. Under Mr. Meighen's administration a start was made in the right direction, and he must have realized that some years would be necessary to build up a really efficient system, and that the ablest brains available would be required at the head of the institution. Under Mr. Hanna's presidency, very considerable progress was made in putting the system into shape, and Sir Henry Thornton has continued that policy. Deficits are being reduced and the service is rapidly improving. There is only one possibility for success in the National Railway system, that is, efficient management, reduction of capitalization, public support and absolute removal from political interference.

Mr. Meighen and his party seem to be afraid that the success of the National Railway system, although it was their own child, may reflect some credit upon the King government. No other explanation seems to be available for the campaign of criticism being carried on. While the Conservative party claims to be strongly in support of the national system, its actions cast some doubt upon the good faith of its declarations.

There is a time when the National Railway's affairs should be discussed in parliament, that is, when the money is being voted for its maintenance, as it was the other day. It is well that that discussion should be complete so that the House can be well informed upon the system and its administration. No concrete benefit, however, can come from carping criticism of matters that should be left to the president and board of directors. No board of directors ever made appointments or carried on business that would invariably command public support, and the C.N.R. will be no exception. They should, however, be given a full and free opportunity to carry out their work, and if they fail after such an opportunity, they should be replaced. Parliament cannot operate a railway system with any possible chance of success. Experience proves that governments can do but little better than parliament. The present system of a board of directors, free from political influence, is undoubtedly the best, and it should be given a fair trial.

## Canada Colonization Association

The re-organization of the Canada Colonization Association under the direction of, and with financial support assured from, the Dominion Government, Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway, should provide an organization of the type that has been lacking in previous immigration activities. The fundamental feature of the re-organized association will be to assist in caring for incoming settlers from all lands. This is an absolutely essential phase of any extensive immigration campaign. To induce settlers to come in large numbers to Western Canada and then leave them entirely to their own resources, subject to the rapacity of land speculators, and without assistance at the most trying period of their lives, would be little short of a crime. It will be the aim of the association to bring the settlers in touch with the owners of suitable land listed at a reasonable price, and upon reasonable terms of payment.

After the settler has purchased he is not even then to be forgotten. It is proposed to establish voluntary welfare organizations in

districts where settlement takes place. Undoubtedly, farmers everywhere will be glad to extend the hand of welcome to desirable settlers taking up idle land in their community, and the people in the cities and towns will be equally glad to assist. All it requires is a mobilization of the old pioneer spirit of hospitality which was such an outstanding feature of the early days of this country, and is still prevalent everywhere. It will require considerable time to develop an organization of this character.

Something of the nature of the work carried on by the Soldiers' Settlement Board, in assisting settlers by advice after they have located, will also help to ensure their success, and the association has such plans in view. Everything possible should be done not only to give the incoming settler a hearty welcome but to enable him to get started in a way that as far as possible will ensure his becoming a satisfied and a satisfactory home-maker in this country.

The work of bringing the Canada Colonization Association to its present status has been largely due to the patient and untiring efforts of its former vice-president, M. A. Brown, formerly mayor of Medicine Hat, ably assisted by the secretary, F. D. L. Smith, of Toronto. Mr. Brown long ago visualized such an organization, and in the face of great discouragement and financial difficulty carried it along for three years until its immigration work had just nicely commenced. Realizing the need of a permanent and sustained organization adequately financed, Mr. Brown and the old board of directors sought and secured the co-operation of the Dominion Government, and the two great transportation companies. All the old officers and directors immediately resigned and turned over the activities of the association to the new board. This is the first time that the three greatest financial institutions in Canada have been brought together for a joint effort for the welfare of the country at large.

The association is not to be a railway land selling organization, both railway companies having colonization departments of their own to settle their own land. The chief effort will be made to place settlers on the enormous area of privately-owned yet unoccupied land already served with railway facilities. While the association will be operated entirely as a non-profit institution, it will be a good business proposition both for the railways and the Dominion Government as future settlement and development takes place.

This country needs desirable settlers in considerable numbers. The right type of settler brought into this country under proper representations, despite present conditions, has, undoubtedly, as favorable an opportunity to make good as in any country in the world today, and decidedly better than in most countries.

While going through a period of severe business depression, and while farmers in Western Canada are in many cases facing adversity, reports from the United States indicate that the farmers in that country are by and large no more favorably situated, while in Great Britain and continental Europe conditions are decidedly worse. This country will recover as quickly as any other, and its future prospects are more promising than any other part of the world. Our natural advantages are great, but we have artificial handicaps that must be removed. The energy and determination of our people will in time develop the type of agriculture



best suited, bring about the remedy of artificial handicaps, and establish a prosperous and contented agricultural community. The activities of the Canada Colonization Association properly directed will aid materially towards this desired end.

### A Burden of Debt

The efforts made by the western Progressives before the Banking Committee at Ottawa, to bring about amendments to The Bank Act, have not received very much support from other parts of the House. There has been some antagonism generated by the feeling that some of the western members have painted too dark a picture. Possibly the utmost wisdom has not been displayed always in some of the statements made by western members, yet it is no use blinking the fact, that agriculture in the prairie provinces is struggling under a burden of debt which is being made heavier by the high interest rates being charged by the banks, mortgage companies and others engaged in financial transactions with farmers. No case has been made out, and, from the facts available, no adequate case can be made out to justify the interest rates being charged. The value in the Bank Act amendment secured by the Progressives, to have the interest and discount rate on bank notes plainly marked on their face, is that it will provide permanent documentary evidence as to the rate of interest charged, which at the present time is not always available.

The Progressive members are doing excellent work in forcing upon the attention of parliament the absolute necessity for a comprehensive system of long-term and intermediate farm credit at low interest rates for the development of agriculture in the prairie provinces. This has been stressed

for many years in this country, and a splendid start has been made by the Manitoba and Saskatchewan governments, but their financial resources are not equal to the requirements. For the first time we have now in parliament a group of members who are bringing this matter rather emphatically before the attention of the House, and there is some hope that good results will follow. Naturally, many financial interests will oppose any federal governmental action to provide long-term or intermediate credit at lower than existing rates, feeling that such should remain in private channels. The development of such systems of credit in the United States by governmental action, however, is bound to have its effect in Canada. The agriculturists of Canada, being the heaviest taxpayers, should certainly have the advantage of wholesale interest rates on government funds instead of being forced to pay the very highest retail rates on short and uncertain loans. Agriculture simply cannot carry the cumulative burden that is being piled up by high interest rates on money, high retail prices on all necessities, high transportation rates and enhanced prices due to the tariff. This burden must be reduced, and the Progressive members at Ottawa are fighting against heavy odds to secure justice for the western farmers.

### New C.N.R. Land Policy

Announcement is made that the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways over a year ago adopted a new land settlement policy which has been in effect since that date. Instead of the old plan of selling on ten-year terms with \$2.00 per acre cash down, the C.N.R. Board decided upon easier and longer terms to promote settlement. The new policy which the company is pursu-

ing for the settlement of its 800,000 acres of land in the prairie provinces, provides for a cash deposit of only \$50 per quarter-section, together with the payment of taxes for the first year. Payment for the second year is the taxes and one-half the interest, but no principal payment. In the third year the payment is the taxes together with the interest due but without any principal payment. The fourth-year payment is \$1.00 per acre together with interest and taxes, all payments being made on December 1st of each year. The balance of the moneys due at the end of the fourth year is divided into ten equal annual instalments with interest at six per cent. Thus the purchaser of C.N.R. lands has a 15-year period in which to make his payments, and, during the first three years, while he is becoming established, the payments are very light, enabling the settler to make headway with his improvements and cultivation.

The inauguration of this new policy by the C.N.R. land department, it is stated, has already resulted in a considerable increase in land sales over the previous year. The C.N.R. has, undoubtedly, been wise in extending its terms, and as in the case of the new C.P.R. land policy, it will be good business for the company, the settler and the country. The day of selling farm lands in large areas on short terms is pretty nearly past. For several years agriculture has been suffering from post-war adjustment and business depression, and in order to populate the idle lands in this country it will require long and lenient terms of payment. The example set by the C.N.R. and C.P.R. companies in extending their terms will, undoubtedly, have an effect upon other large land-holding corporations and private land holders.

## STALEMATE!



Framing the Greco-Turkish Peace Treaty



# Manitoba's Law Factory

**W**HEN the electors of Manitoba last July chose to send a Farmers' party to take over the administration of the province there were not lacking cries and lamentations from members of the old political orders that the province would go to the dogs; that all hope of a strong administration—so badly needed—had passed; and that Manitoba was in for the greatest season of political mismanagement on record.

These were the circumstances under which John Bracken took the helm of the government ship. To his followers and himself the future was an uncharted sea with shoals innumerable to be negotiated.

This is now many months ago. The session has come and gone. At various times the new government has been ridiculed as a collection of incompetents. Their politics, it has been said, have been deplorable. To the amazement and disgust of many a political minded person there has been lacking, apparently, all effort to put the best foot forward; the exact position of the province, financially, has been completely exposed without an effort to so place the monetary scenery that the common elector would be bound to miss the point in the story. Wherever secrecy or a judicious juggling of facts would have been deemed imperative by the older order of politicians the new government either with intent or through inadvertence has let the cat out of the bag.

When Hon. F. M. Black made his budget speech it was one long story of the actual position of the province and the new taxation which was to be sought to remedy the situation. It is a safe bet that there never has been a provincial government in this province which would have tolerated a budget of this sort for a second. Opposition members left the chamber on that fateful evening with broad grins on their faces. The Conservatives seemed satisfied that political ignorance had told the tale and that the Lord had delivered the enemy into their hands, thus proving that only those who knew how to deal gently with an electorate should be entrusted with the difficult task of government.

## *Bracken Government, New and Untried, Handled the Provincial Problems Ably, and Safely Negotiated Long Session---By A. G. Dexter*

So it will be seen the good ship, under the guidance of John Bracken, did not avoid all the shoals. There were storms and narrow escapes enough to add zest to the life of any man, but by and large the ship was ably steered and weathered the storms just as well as might be expected.

### Heavy Legislative Session

Statistics disclose the facts that the first session of the seventeenth legislature, after lasting 107 days, the longest session on record in Manitoba, prorogued May 5, and while many of those days were wasted in unimportant speechifying there was put through a mass of legislation of far reaching importance. The session commenced January 18, and the official records show there were no less than 191 bills introduced, of which 112 public bills and 16 private bills reached the statute books and 63 bills were either withdrawn, given the six months hoist or otherwise abandoned.

Thus the first Farmers' government in this province has to its credit a session replete with important business; a session in which many major issues were dealt with, any one of which would have been sufficient to mark out a session as distinguished from the usual gatherings of the legislators. Although new and strange to office the government eventually rounded out a clear-cut and concise policy on these matters as well as the lesser problems and proceeded to put it into operation.

### Premier a Peacemaker

From the opening day there was much speculation concerning the material which would be found in the new government and its supporters. First comes the new premier, John Bracken, formerly president of the Agricultural College. His is not an easy personality to examine. The new premier grows on one as acquaintance continues. The very worst opinion one might hold of Mr. Bracken's abilities—not of his

social endowments—might easily be taken away by a stranger who had met him but once. To begin with he is an inveterate peacemaker, a man who is constantly patching up differences, bridging apparently unbridgable gaps and healing old sores of misunderstanding. He is always ready to give way, always willing to concede any number of points which are not absolutely essential to his position and is not at all averse to allowing his opponent to consider himself the victor, provided events move on smoothly and without irritation.

Time after time he gave way in the House before the veiled threats of the opposition, but while this is perfectly true, it must be conceded, after reviewing the whole list of such occasions and not forgetting the Rural Credits report, there was not one occasion when Mr. Bracken gave way on a point which was of importance. He willingly sacrificed his personal pride and the bull-headed instincts of some of his followers, but not once did he budge an inch on a matter of policy, and those who are becoming better acquainted with him are coming to realize that this is one of his most unusual and dominant characteristics. Manitoba's new premier will stand a tremendous amount of abuse. Long after most men will have dug up the war hatchet and be hacking at their opponents head, Mr. Bracken will still be seeking a peaceful solution.

Into the bargain the new premier is an eminently well educated man, an excellent administrator—as his past career bears witness—and possessed of that valuable ability of putting facts in a simple and easily-understood manner. He brings many of the professor's characteristics and methods into the legislature, an innovation which is greatly appreciated.

### Legislative High Lights

At the risk of consuming more space than was assigned to this article it will be interesting to take a glance at the

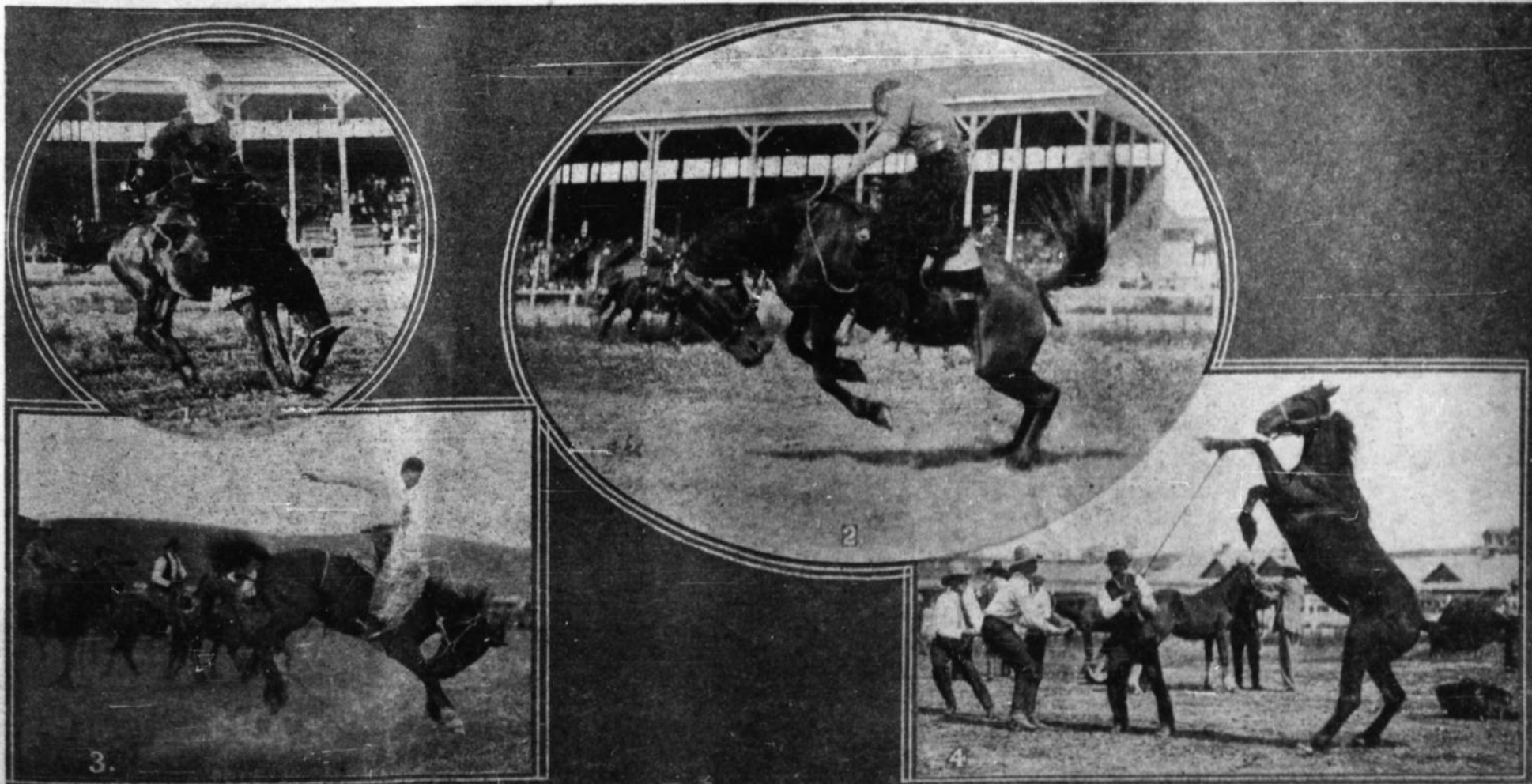
principal legislation passed through the mill. First in importance, of course, was the wheat board bill, an ill-fated measure given a false start by being introduced as a private measure—that is in so far as its exponents were concerned—and defeated after a protracted debate to the immense surprise of most of the farmer members. They never seemed to take the opposition seriously and only awoke to the gravity of the situation a few minutes before the fatal vote was taken and immediately after Mr. Craig had shattered his leader's bill so full of holes that it was difficult to see how any one could vote for it. Perhaps this speech of the attorney-general's was the masterpiece of the session. Certainly no more emphatic, convincing and compelling speech was delivered during the entire session and he did not speak longer than 25 minutes.

The final vote on the wheat board was 24 to 21, the difference being made up by government ministers and supporters who voted against the bill. The history of this measure has been repeatedly exposed in the daily press, and argued no doubt upon every platform throughout the country. It would be futile to give an explanation of it here. Suffice it to say that never before was there such intensive lobbying carried on to ensure the defeat of any measure. For weeks at least three gentlemen worked steadily and the poor unfortunate member who was unused to legislative halls found himself enmeshed in such a maze of plots and counter plots that he must be excused if he never saw the rights of the situation.

### New Found Money

Next in importance must be placed the negotiations the government has carried on with the Canadian Pacific Railway for increased taxation payments. Here is the greatest achievement which the Bracken government has to its credit, and it is a safe bet that there are not more than a score or so of persons in the province who know about it. Shortly after the government took office the agreement concerning taxation between the railway and the government, under which an annual payment of \$225,000 was paid,

Continued on Page 17



The romantic figure of the cowboy has almost disappeared from the prairie portion of the West. Apart from his regular appearance in the movies, he is to be seen only in the foothills of Alberta or the few other places in that province and in Saskatchewan, where the rancher has been able to hold his own against the encroachments of the homesteader. However, Southern Alberta can yet muster a few of these daring and picturesque riders. Secretary Richardson, of Calgary Fair, to whom we are indebted for these pictures and that on the cover, knows the appeal that cowboy skill makes to farm boys old and young, and during fair week, the second week in July, he is going to transform Calgary into a "cowtown" as nearly as can be done in these days. The figure on the cover is Clem Gardiner, on "High Power." In the plate above the figures are: 1, Tom Three Persons on "Slippery Bill"; 2, DeMiles on "Fish Creek"; 3, One of the many half-breeds who will contribute to the sport at Calgary; 4, Snider, saddling for the Wild Horse Race.



# Fruit on Alberta's Prairie

By John Glambeck, Milo, Alberta

**T**HE editor of The Guide has asked me to write the story of my experience and success in growing trees, and particularly fruit trees, on the bald Alberta prairie, which I shall be pleased to do if thereby more farmers would be induced to plant trees.

this I did not get much encouragement from friends and neighbors. One old timer, who had been in the country since the C.P.R. was built, assured me

family with fresh berries every day during the season, besides being able to give my numerous friends a treat when they visit me during the strawberry season, and enough to preserve for winter use, and this spring I have sold twenty-five dollars worth of plants.

Alberta appears to be an ideal spot for currants and for several years I have grown red, white and black currants in plenty, enough to make jelly and jam for family use the year around besides having some to sell. Last year sold about 40 gallons at one dollar per gallon. Gooseberries and raspberries also do well in my plantation and the same can be said about sand or Rocky Mountain cherries, but the fruit of the latter have a rather tart chokeberry taste.

## The Inevitable Neighborhood Comment

After having succeeded so well with small fruit I decided to try for the larger fruit, such as plums and apples. When I told some of my neighbors of my intention they looked me over as being "nutty," as one who needed to be looked after. They told me that while growing of small fruit might be possible in Alberta who but a fool would think of growing apples here. I was also told that I would get rich much quicker by sticking to wheat growing. But this did not discourage me. I knew that most new things must first be

ent kinds of crab apple trees, then I waited results. Practically all trees planted grew and very few winter-killed.

My first joy came one spring when the plum and apple trees began to bloom. Real apple blossoms in Alberta! Like magic, the bald prairie of a few years back had over night been transformed into a garden of Eden, and I thought that even if the trees would bear no fruit the beautiful blossoms alone would be worth all the labor and expense. But the fruit followed along in regular order, and I must admit that I was rather astonished at the result myself, and some of my kind friends who had ridiculed me at the start began to think that I was not so foolish after all.

Well, for the past few years I have gathered plums and apples from my own trees and last fall I gathered bushels of plums and while they were not as big and not as good tasting as the B.C. plums they made excellent preserves. The half-a-dozen different kinds of crab apple trees all fruited last year and made excellent apple butter and preserves. One kind in particular, the Transcendant, was a splendid apple, large yellow, fine tasting, and they made very good pies. As a matter of fact I have never seen any better crab apples grown anywhere.

In short, last year we did not buy a cents worth of fruit, but had plenty of our own and lucky it was, for the balance of the farm paid so poorly that there was not a dollar for fruit buying nor anything else, and had we not had our own fruit, we, like a good many other farmers, would have gone without.

But while I have been fairly successful, I have not reached the end of my ambition along this line. I believe real apples, other than crabs, and bigger and better plums can be raised here. If ever money gets a little more plentiful than it is right now I shall invest in more fruit trees.

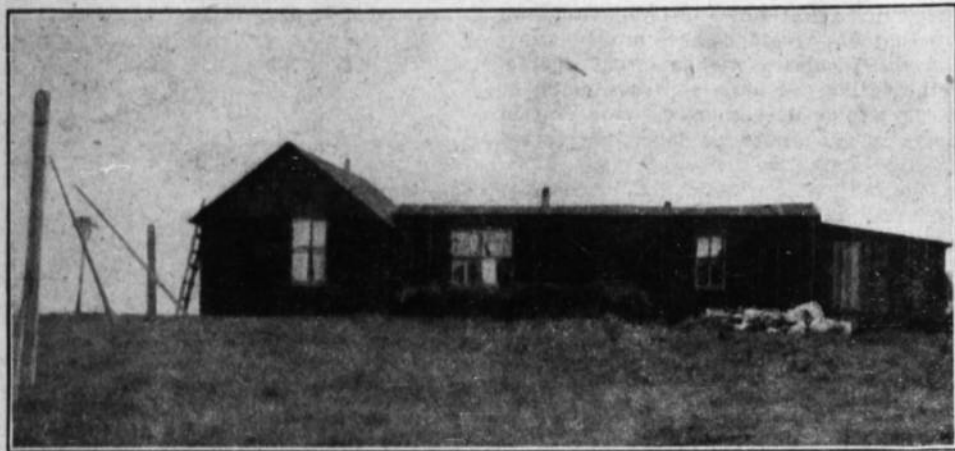
## Not Favored With Ditch Water

For the benefit of those not acquainted with the location of the Milo district I will state that my trees have been grown without irrigation. I live in the district covered by the "Dry Area Relief Act" and for several years past "she has been dry with a vengeance," although I am not in the driest part. We have really never experienced a total crop failure. But the plantation of trees is an irrigation system by itself after a few years' growth.

Every winter all the snow that falls north and west of the grove blows into the trees. It starts early and stays late, often up to the end of April, often 10 or 12 feet deep, thus furnishing moisture for all summer. Occasionally the heavy snow drifts will break down some of the branches but the injury is slight compared with the benefits.

A few words about flowers might interest the lady readers of The Guide. I mentioned Caraganas. In one part of my grove I have a row of caraganas outside and one on the inside. Those are all full of pretty yellow flowers now.

Continued on Page 18



Mr. Glambeck's First Prairie Dwelling

Dear reader, did you ever stop to think what a difference it would make in the looks of the prairie country if every farm was surrounded by a grove of trees, and how pleasant it would be to the farmer's wife to be able to go out and pick her own fresh fruit from her own trees? But you will perhaps say, "What's the use! under the very bad farming conditions now existing in Canada, nobody is sure of being able to hang on to the farm, and why should we plant for someone else to enjoy?" But while there is some truth in this, still I claim that tree planting pays, it adds to the cash value of the farm and will bring a higher price if it has to be sold. As a matter of fact my fruit trees and bushes are the only part of my farm which has been a paying proposition for the past few years, everything else has been grown at a loss. Not only have my family enjoyed various kinds of fresh fruit, which we otherwise would have had to do without, but the fruit has yielded considerable money.

When I arrived on the Alberta prairie from the beautiful wooded state of Illinois, I naturally missed the trees very much, and during the first years I was here I often went to the Bow River on Sundays (a ten mile trip) just to look at and smell the trees. From studying the trees, shrubs and wild fruit along the river south of Gleichen and Cluny, I came to the conclusion that trees should grow on the prairie if land was well prepared and trees cultivated.

## Making a Start

In 1911 I set out my first tree plantation, consisting of Maple, Ash, Caragana, Russian Poplars, Willows and Cottonwoods, about 1,500 in all, obtained from the Forestry Station at Indian Head, Sask. The trees were planted on the west and north side of the house in rows four feet apart each way according to government instructions. The trees grew successfully right from the start.

Two years later I set out another plantation north-west and east of the first lot, thus forming a square with an opening in the centre where I intended to plant fruit trees later. The two following years I set out plantations north of the barns and other buildings, and also one a little south of the house, some 6,000 trees in all, including some evergreens. All trees planted have given satisfaction except some willows and cottonwoods which grew to a certain height and then died. From my experience the best trees to plant in this part of the country are Manitoba Maple, Green Ash, Russian Poplar, Caragana and Evergreens. The evergreens are difficult to start, but once started they will outlast any of the others.

## An Experience With Strawberries

As soon as the shelter belt was well under way I turned my attention to small fruit, especially strawberries. In

that tame strawberries would not grow here, the C.P.R. people had tried to grow them and given it up he said. Now while I realized that what the C.P.R. could not do would not be much use for anyone else to try, still I decided to make an attempt, and about four years ago, when Mr. Grant Hall and other C.P.R. officials went through this part of the country, I had the pleasure



And you'd be pleased too, with the taste of these Alberta Plums in your mouth

of showing these gentlemen my strawberry patch, thus proving that the C.P.R. people don't know it all.

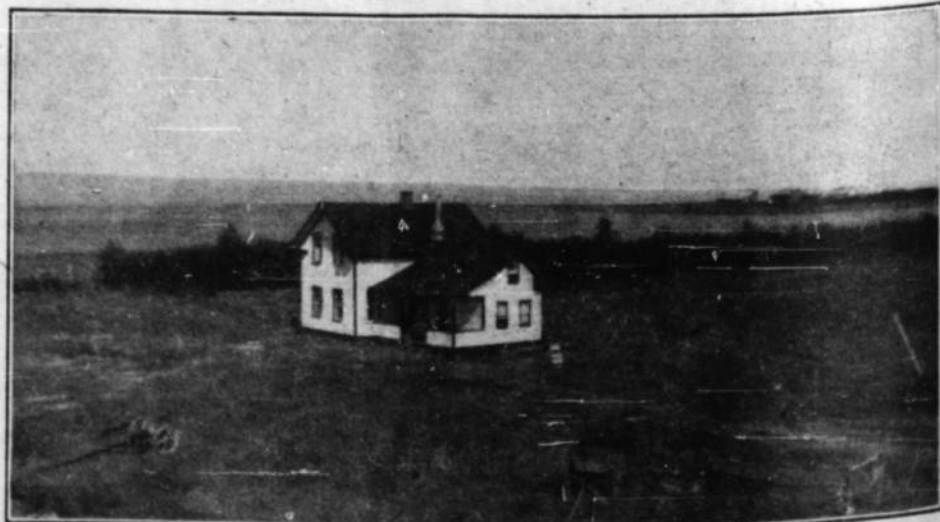
Just about the time I was considering the small fruit proposition, an agent from Stone and Wellington's Ontario Nursery went through the settlement and I gave him a small order for currants, gooseberries and raspberries and also for some strawberry plants. The stuff came in due time and started growing all except the strawberry plants. These appeared too much dried out after being sent through the mail. I wrote the firm that their strawberry plants were no good, that they were all dead, and asked them to replace stock. They answered back that while they did not think the fault was all on their side they would replace fifty per cent. just to encourage me, which they did the following spring.

Most of these plants started growing but in the fall I killed them with too much kindness, that is, I covered them with a heavy coat of manure and smothered them all except one plant that somehow or other had escaped the manure treatment. I tended that one plant like a tender child and it sent out a lot of runners which I transplanted inside of my shelter belt, and from that day I have had no trouble growing strawberries. What I grow are the Senator Dunlap and Dakotas, both doing equally well. I have tried everbearing, but not with much success.

For the past six years I have grown strawberries enough to supply the

experimented with by some fool and so I might as well be the goat.

Fruit trees, the kind that it may be possible to grow on the prairie come high in price and I could not afford to buy many at one time, but for a number of years every spring I scraped up all my stray nickels and dimes and forwarded them to Boughen's Nursery at Valley River, and to Patmore's in Brandon, for fruit trees. I bought and planted Manitoba native plums, Cheney plum, Sapa and others, also Compass cherries. I planted a half dozen differ-



The dwelling house on Maple Grove Farm, Milo, Alta., as seen from the top of the windmill. This photo was taken three years ago and does not give a fair impression of the present growth attained by the windbreak.



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## Figures Don't Lie, But---

Those Relating to Western Agricultural Conditions should be Closely Scrutinized—By W. B. Norman

**B**EWARE of figures. It has been remarked that while figures don't lie still experience has demonstrated that some who have not much regard for the truth can figure. Hence the injunction, beware of figures, especially when they relate to the possessions of those who till the soil, for there is an element that seeks to belittle the efforts of those who would bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth, by pretending that there is no need of this, the agricultural class being well off as it is. It is not desired to represent the farmers as being any worse off than they really are. The facts and nothing but the facts are desired, so before figures are accepted they should be thoroughly scrutinized.

These observations are suggested by figures recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showing assessment valuations by provinces for the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. At first glance they would seem to indicate that during these years there had been a surprising increase in property values, especially farm values in Canada, and that this had been much more marked in the prairie provinces than anywhere else. The figures show that the total assessment valuations during these years increased from \$5,944,327,685 in 1919, to \$6,299,921,414 in 1920, and to \$6,976,317,179 in 1921. Now it is well known that while this was going on a marked deflation had set in that carried values in many departments down to very low levels. Surely this shows the necessity for scrutinizing the figures. Besides, if land values especially, continued to increase by leaps and bounds, especially in the West, while the prices of farm products which the West chiefly raises, were dropping precipitately, this is another reason why the figures should be scrutinized.

### Values East and West

First as to the story that the figures tell. In Prince Edward Island, the value of all taxable valuations increased from \$31,140,194 in 1919, to \$31,533,331 in 1920, and to \$31,698,331 in 1921. In Nova Scotia there was an increase from \$100,069,373 in 1919, to \$117,499,003 in 1920, and to \$136,824,878 in 1921. New Brunswick was more prudent, that is to say her assessors apparently proceeded on the principle that if deflation had set in generally the value of real and personal property would be affected, and so it is found that while valuations increased from \$81,078,093 in 1919 to \$91,730,273 in 1920, they declined to \$57,008,514 in 1921. In Quebec there was an increase from \$1,397,802,504 in 1919 to \$1,526,540,849 in 1920, and to \$1,603,952,784 in 1921. In Ontario it was from \$1,913,500,807 in 1919 to \$1,982,388,976 in 1920 and to \$2,137,569,633 in 1921.

The figures for the prairie provinces attract the most attention, for there the increases have been most marked. In the case of Manitoba, the taxable valuations, which in 1919 were \$467,857,405, went to \$484,802,829 in 1920 and to \$674,574,091 in 1921. In Saskatchewan they went from \$987,350,356 in 1919 to \$1,071,035,320 in 1920 and to \$1,112,641,107 in 1921. In Alberta the advance was even greater, valuations having gone from \$407,589,725 in 1919, to \$448,602,809 in 1920 and to \$667,839,255 in 1921. British Columbia has been more conservative; for whereas its taxable valuations in 1919 were \$557,939,228 in 1919, in 1920 they were only \$545,788,024, and in 1921 they went up again to \$554,208,586.

### An Opportunity Missed

One may be sure that these figures will be seized upon by some to show that, after all, much that has been said about unfavorable conditions in the West is contrary to the facts. It will be surprising if some one does not get up in parliament and say: "This talk about the West being hard up is all wrong. Why the people of the eastern provinces have not nearly as much property per head as have those on the prairies. In New Brunswick the per

capita taxable valuations are only \$147; in Nova Scotia they are \$261; in Prince Edward Island they are \$357; in Quebec \$682, and even in the banner province of Ontario they amount to only \$728, including the great city of Toronto. Compare this with \$1,100 per capita in Manitoba, \$1,147 in Alberta, and with \$1,460 in Saskatchewan. Will you then say that the West is hard up?" Now this will go down with a lot of people, if the fallacy of such a presentation of the figures is not exposed, which again shows the necessity of thoroughly scrutinizing them.

The fact to be borne in mind that these figures for valuations are for taxable purposes only. They do not represent actual or intrinsic value. They more truly represent indebtedness than anything else. It may also be taken for granted that during these years when assessment values in the prairie provinces thus shot upwards, it was because the need of raising a much larger amount in taxes became imperative; for if it had not been so there would have been no particular object in raising values. They were forced up, because a certain sum of money had to be raised and there was nowhere else to get it from.

Instead of these figures being a demonstration of how much better off the people of the prairie provinces are than those in other parts of the Dominion, they are really a demonstration of the greater burden that the people on the prairies have to carry, as compared with that borne by those generally in the other provinces. Agriculture being the one great industry on the prairies it must carry the weight of the load. This means that the land, that is farm land, bears by far the greater portion of the taxes. Outside of Winnipeg and a very few other centres, there is very little accumulated wealth, which means that the income tax does not bulk largely in the revenue. So the burden rests on the land. In New Brunswick, for example, out of taxable valuations of \$57,000,000 in 1921, no less than \$20,854,000 was in the form of income and \$15,673,731 in personal property. In Ontario, \$100,589,708 was in income. But coming to the prairie provinces nothing is assigned to income in Manitoba; in Saskatchewan only \$1,626,408, and in Alberta the highest amount is \$6,000,000.

### Municipal Valuations

A good way of gauging the load that the prairie farmer has to carry, as compared with the farmer in other provinces, is to compare the taxable valuations of the rural municipalities in the various provinces. In Prince Edward Island there was no increase in these valuations between 1919 and 1921. In New Brunswick there was actually a decrease from \$32,516,000 to \$21,275,000. In Nova Scotia the increase was merely from \$34,134,000 to \$39,870,000. In Quebec during these two years it went from \$408,066,000 to \$456,066,000; in Ontario from \$702,836,000 to \$736,222,000; in British Columbia the increase was from \$175,487,000 to \$186,713,000. Compare this with what happened in the rural municipalities in the prairie provinces between 1919 and 1921. In Manitoba there was an increase from \$167,999,804 to \$366,458,704; in Saskatchewan it was from \$757,042,659 to \$875,435,600, and in Alberta from \$186,999,915 to \$450,153,829.

To recapitulate, the increases in the taxable valuations in the rural municipalities of the various provinces between 1919 and 1921 was as follows: Prince Edward Island, no increase; Nova Scotia, \$5,736,000; Quebec, \$47,900,000; Ontario, \$33,386,000; Manitoba, \$198,458,900; Saskatchewan, \$118,392,941; Alberta, \$263,153,914; British Columbia, \$11,226,000. Decreases: New Brunswick, \$11,241,000.

Another important fact to be noted is that in the prairie provinces, where the taxable valuations in rural municipalities have increased by leaps and bounds, those in the urban communities



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has undergone very little increase, and in some cases show decreases. In the East, on the contrary, the increases in the urban communities have been far greater than those in the rural. In Manitoba, where the taxable valuations in cities and towns increased by only \$8,157,774, those in rural municipalities increased by \$198,458,900; in Saskatchewan, while in cities, towns and villages combined there was an increase of \$6,897,810 in taxable valuations, there was actually a decrease to the extent of \$9,402,885 in towns, while, on the other hand, the valuations in rural municipalities increased by \$11,392,941. In Alberta there was a decrease of \$2,904,384 in valuations in cities, towns and villages, that in the cities alone being \$5,836,157, and yet valuations in rural municipalities increased by \$263,153,914. In British Columbia there was a decrease of \$12,956,460 in urban communities, but an increase of \$11,225,818 in the districts.

Turning to the eastern provinces it is found that in Prince Edward Island, while there was an increase in valua-

tions of \$558,137 in cities, and towns there was no increase in rural municipalities. In New Brunswick there was actually a decrease of \$12,828,473 in urban communities, and of \$11,241,106 in the rural. In Quebec, while the increase in cities and towns was \$157,957,905, that in rural municipalities was only \$47,999,419. In Ontario the increase in the cities, towns and villages was \$190,683,447, and yet in the rural municipalities it was only \$33,385,379.

When it is found that taxable valuations in the rural portions of the prairie provinces have increased by leaps and bounds, while those in the cities of these provinces have remained almost stationary, no wonder the conclusion is reached that there is something radically wrong with a system that produces such inequalities, especially when everyone knows that the prosperity of prairie cities is directly dependent on that of the country around them. This impression deepens into a conviction when it is also found that while the taxable valuations in the cities of the province of Quebec, includ-

ing Montreal (with many more people than has the entire province of Alberta), Quebec City, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke, increased by \$145,392,451, those in the Alberta rural municipalities increased by over \$263,000,000. So, while the valuations in the cities of Ontario, including Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Windsor, Oshawa, Kingston, and quite a few others were increased by \$154,434,000 those in the rural municipalities of Manitoba were increased by over \$198,000,000.

### Land Values and Crop Values

That the foregoing valuations, especially in the prairie provinces, were not of an intrinsic nature, but were forced through the absolute necessity of raising more revenue, is evident from the further fact that while in the rural municipalities of Alberta they went up 140 per cent., in those of Manitoba 106 per cent., and in Saskatchewan 15 per cent., that is in 1919, 1920 and 1921, still the value of the field crops of the provinces fell from \$680,171,000 to \$370,550,000, while the value of their livestock fell from \$557,833,000 to \$349,079,000. That is to say the people in these districts had \$618,000,000 less with which to pay on taxable valuations that had increased by \$580,000,000.

In this connection it will be well to note the fall in the value of the field crops of the prairie provinces, and also in that of their livestock.

### Field Crops

Manitoba—1919, \$182,097,200; 1920, \$133,989,900; 1921, \$72,135,500.

Saskatchewan — 1919, \$340,029,800; 1920, \$271,213,000; 1921, \$215,635,000.

Alberta—1919, \$158,044,000; 1920, \$204,291,500; 1921, \$82,780,000.

### Livestock Values

Manitoba—1919, \$111,910,000; 1920, \$85,870,000; 1921, \$65,635,000.

Saskatchewan — 1919, \$249,634,000; 1920, \$178,733,000; 1921, \$154,865,000.

Alberta—1919, \$196,289,000; 1920, \$137,302,000; 1921, \$128,579,000.

During these years the value of exports of Canadian produce also dropped from \$1,241,000,000 to \$802,700,000, due chiefly to the marked slump in the value of farm products.

It is quite evident that figures purporting to represent the value of farm holdings in the prairie provinces during the last few years should be closely scrutinized before being accepted. It is also incumbent on those specially interested in the welfare of this portion of the Dominion to see that this is done: for only in proportion as the actual facts are disclosed can a true solution for the economic ills be provided.

The figures for 1922 valuations are not yet available, but unless they disclose a much more marked deflation than there is good reason to believe has taken place in the compilations, it is quite evident that a very thorough readjustment of farm values must be carried through before the West can get straightened away on a basis conducive to the making of genuine economic progress and prosperity. This is not sufficiently realized; indeed it is being very largely ignored by many who are very positive in prescribing a cure. Taxable valuations cannot possibly continue to advance in western agricultural communities at a rate far outdistancing those in the wealthiest communities of the East. So the moral is—beware of figures; scrutinize them closely.



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# Canadian Colonization Association

Reorganized and Supported by Dominion Government and Both Railway Companies

THE Dominion government, Canadian Pacific Railway and Canadian National Railway companies have jointly taken over the Canadian Colonization Association, provided the necessary financial resources and that organization is now assured of a permanent future. The re-organization was carried out at a meeting held in Winnipeg on June 8 and 9. All of the former directors and officers of the Canadian Colonization Association resigned and their places were taken by the new board of directors numbering twelve, there being four from each of the three interests represented.

The Dominion government representatives on the board are W. J. Black, deputy minister of immigration, Ottawa; F. C. Blair, secretary department of immigration, Ottawa; Thomas Gelley, commissioner of immigration, Winnipeg; and G. F. Chipman, editor The Grain Growers' Guide. Although nominated by the government, Mr. Chipman stipulated that he should serve without payment and without responsibility for government policy, being a free agent and unofficially representing the interests of the western farmers. The representatives of the Canadian Pacific Railway are D. C. Coleman, vice-president, Winnipeg; Col. J. S. Dennis, commissioner colonization and development, Montreal; P. L. Naismith, manager natural resources department, Calgary. The representatives of the Canadian National Railway are W. D. Robb, vice-president, Montreal; A. E. Warren, general manager, western region, Winnipeg; A. A. Tisdale, assistant to the general manager, Winnipeg; E. A. Field, land commissioner, Winnipeg. The president of the re-organized association is Sir Augustus Nanton, of Winnipeg; vice-president, E. A. Field, Winnipeg.

## Listing Private Lands

The function of the re-organized Canadian Colonization Association, which will be operated entirely as a non-profit organization, will be twofold, that of bringing desirable immigrants into Canada chiefly from the United States, and, secondly, and more particularly, providing an organization that will take care of incoming immigrants from whatever country they may originate. The association will list privately-owned land for sale upon terms that will be suitable to the organization after the land has been inspected and the valuation has been approved as reasonable. This precaution is taken to ensure that the incoming settler will be able to purchase land at its proper market value, and not be subject to speculative prices and unsatisfactory terms of payment. After land has been listed in this way the association however will bring the prospective buyer in touch with the seller and devote its efforts to settling the privately-owned land along the lines of the railways where the facilities of civilization are already provided. The association will list for sale all privately-owned land that the owners wish to list except the lands held by the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways, as both these companies already have colonization departments with organizations extending through the United States, Great Britain and continental Europe. Already the association has a considerable number of land sales agents in the United States and local land agents in Western Canada, and it is anticipated that there will be a number of settlers brought in from the United States during the next few months, but a more extensive organization will be developed preparatory to bringing in a larger number of settlers next year.

## Caring for New Settlers

The most important phase of the work of the Colonization Association will be of a welfare nature to assist immigrants after they arrive in Canada. This welfare work will be placed in charge of the most capable and experienced men that can be found who is thoroughly qualified in a knowledge of western agriculture. It will be the

aim to develop local organizations at points where the new comers will settle so that their neighbors in the town and on the farm will be ready to extend the hand of welcome and assist them to become quickly established and make them feel at home in the land of their adoption. This is a system that was lacking under the old immigration methods before the war, but is felt to be today the most important and necessary part of any immigration organization. It will require considerable time to develop such an organization, but when it is completed it will have a very strong influence in getting new settlers established on a basis of satisfaction.

## Empire Settlement Plan

In various countries in Europe there is a surplus of farm-trained men and several of the countries have already created and approved of organizations to assist such people to emigrate to other countries and many of them are looking favorably towards Canada. In Great Britain the British parliament has already voted a large sum of money to the Empire Settlement Board to assist emigrants to different parts of the British Empire. The Empire Settlement Board will co-operate financially with organizations that are giving welfare assistance to settlers from Great Britain. Already the Canadian Colonization Association and the Empire Settlement Board have been negotiating and it is expected that in the future they will be working together, so that settlers from Great Britain will be well looked after when they arrive in Canada looking for new homes.

The Canadian Colonization Association in the three years since it was inaugurated has built up a considerable organization but was handicapped by lack of financial support to carry out projects which it had in view. Under the energetic direction of M. A. Brown, vice-president, formerly mayor of Medicine Hat, and F. P. L. Smith, secretary, subscriptions to the extent of \$1,300,000 was secured from business men, financial and commercial institutions all over Canada, and the Canadian government had voted \$100,000 to the support of the association. Negotiations were taken up with the British government and an organization was under way in Western Canada and also in the United States. Financial difficulties arose, however, through the non-payment of subscriptions and Mr. Brown and his associates on the old board of directors both in Eastern and Western Canada felt that the work could be better carried on if it were taken hold of by the Dominion government and the two railway companies who could provide whatever financial assistance would be necessary. Negotiations were opened to this effect and the result was the meeting for re-organization which was held on June 8. The association is now in a position to make rapid progress with its organization and it is expected that in future the results of its work will be of such a character that the original subscribers to the million dollar fund will be prepared to pay in their subscriptions and thus assist in the development of a widespread welfare organization to aid incoming settlers throughout Western Canada.

"While conditions in Western Canada are not rosy," says T. H. McConica, M.P. for Battleford, recently returned from a trip through the American middle west, "it seems from my observations that we are far better off than the farmers of the United States. Our cost is very much less; our taxes are less; labor is not so hard to procure; and the return is just as good, if not better. Some of our people have gone to the States and may remain there for some time. But, as I see the situation, they will soon find their way back to Western Canada. While agriculture is depressed and building is on the boom, we may rely on one thing, and that is that agriculture is going to survive long after the building boom has broken, and that those who stay with the ship will make a safe anchorage."



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and the balance divided into ten equal annual instalments with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. The first of such instalments becomes due Dec. 1st, 1927. It is understood that the purchaser will start improvements on acquiring the land. Prices and terms are subject to change without notice, and land is subject to prior sale.

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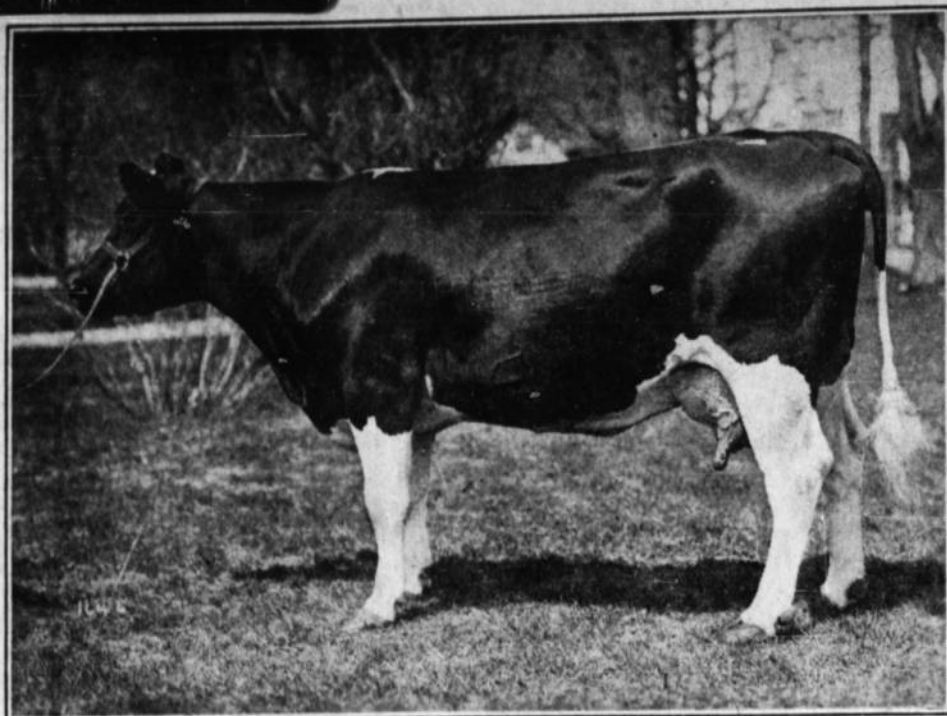
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### Shires for Lacombe

Canadian heavy horse men will already be familiar with the fact that the Shire Horse Society of Great Britain has presented to the Dominion of Canada five Shire horses, two stallions and three mares. The Experimental Farms Director has decided to place these on the Lacombe Farm, and to Mr. Reed, superintendent, The Guide is indebted for a description of the animals from which the following is extracted:

Marden Jupiter, 34960, by Champion's Goalkeeper, is the senior stud horse of the group. He stood sixth at the great 1920 London Horse Show, in a very strong class. His dam, Marden Joan, has had a noted show career, but in his sire, Champion's Goalkeeper, centres the greatest interest. This horse sold for 4,100 guineas (\$21,525) at Lord Rothschild's sale. He is undoubtedly the greatest breeding horse in England today, as a list of the winnings of his get would indicate. Marden Jupiter was bred by Sir Bernard Greenwell, Marden Park, Woldingham, Surrey.

Marden Jupiter is now seven years old and is a proven sire. In color he is a dark brown, merging to black, a big, handsome, bold horse, weighing almost a ton, and a long ton, 2,240 pounds at that. Without any coarseness, he is strongly masculine. He lacks the abundance of hair on the legs, which, while so popular in England, might be a mark of disfavor in Canada. He is well ribbed, deep-bodied, short-backed, is exceptionally clean-boned, and has a great foot, in a breed where good feet are common. In action, he is a forth-right, straight and true mover, with plenty of knee action and able to "wind up his hocks" to suit the most fastidious Shire judge.

The other stallion, Hawton Carlton, 38846, a two-year-old, is by Quenby Teamster, a son of Tandridge Coming King, which great horse was a noted prize winner and a sire of winners. On his dam's side, the colt is a grandson of Lackinge Forest King, regarded in England as the greatest sire in the history of the breed. The colt is in the growing stage and possibly lacks the finish of the other members. From the Canadian viewpoint, he lacks a little in quality of the hocks and bones generally, and at present lacks a little in rib. However, he should make up into a massive horse at maturity.

Coming to the mares, Essendon Jet, 102996, is regarded as one of the really good mares of the present day, and was the best mover at the London Show. She is a black, eight years old, by Coleshill Forrester by the great Lockinge Forest King. She is a roomy mare with great quarters, shows quality of bone, a great foot, and is a splendid type of draft brood mare.

There is very little to pick between the other two mares in the lot. Moulton Hopeful is a three-year-old, heavy in foal, has many who would pick her as the most promising of the whole consignment. She was bred last June to March King, a 2,400 pound son of King of Tandridge.

The third mare, Coxall Day Dawn, 102419, has been a prominent show winner in her youthful career. She is probably the closest approach to the big weighty type of draft mare that the Clydesdale men look for. She has wonderful quality throughout with a fine sweet head. Although not such a bold dashing mover like her stable mate, Essendon Jet, she is nevertheless a straight true goer, and with her splendid feet, four flash white stockings, and silky feather, she cannot fail to win the admiration of those brought up on the Clydesdale ideal. Day Dawn is due to foal to the service of Bowland Dray King, by Warton Dray King, well known to British Shire men.

It is announced that the services of Marden Jupiter will be available to a limited number of mares.

### Co-operative Livestock Shipping

Until a few years ago co-operative shipping in this part of Manitoba was a thing unknown. The "drovers" picked up all the livestock at random prices. Their profits were equally dependent on their own cleverness and the stupidity of the farmers. The latter never tried to acquaint themselves with market conditions or prices, but just sold when the drovers came around at the prices they were offered. As this very often happened in the season when the market was at its lowest, one can easily imagine how profitable stock-raising was for farmers at that time.

In September, 1917, the writer of this article accumulated the first co-operative shipment from Arborg, 24 head of cattle, billed them to the United Grain Growers, St. Boniface, and accompanied the shipment himself. Previous to that, farmers had not heard of any striking change in price of beef cattle although war prices on this stuff had been going on for two years and prices were steadily climbing. The local buyers and drovers had been picking off steers at \$25 to \$50 a head. It was, therefore, some surprise to some of the shippers to learn, when the returns from this first shipment came, that it took no extra steer to bring \$90 to \$120 clear of expenses.

From that date co-operative sales of cattle, sheep and hogs have grown in favor, so that farmers do not consider any other method of disposing of their livestock worth while, and by keeping in touch with each other through their local a shipment can be collected at short notice.

Generally considered, the only handicap in co-operative shipping is the fact that some farmers may have a bunch of hogs or sheep when others have none or are not ready to ship, consequently, some may have to keep their flock a little longer than they desire in order to be able to make up a shipment. This might easily be overcome by a little system in breeding, especially in the case of hogs. For example, ten farmers make up their minds to ship a car of hogs. They breed two sows apiece on or about the same date, and figuring on

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an average litter of six, they would have a nice car of finished hogs in seven or eight months.

It is the earnest desire of the writer to see co-operative shipping expanded all through the province. It seems absurd that the farmer who has all the hard work and expense of raising animals to the market standard should lose from \$100 to \$200 on every car, simply through this class of middlemen whom we can get along without.—Magnus Sigurdson, Arborg, Man.

### Dehorned Cattle for Export

Less than five per cent. of the store cattle exported to Great Britain since the removal of the embargo, have carried horns. Those preparing stock, in expectation of participating in the top prices being paid for export feeder cattle will be interested in knowing that, without exception, British buyers who have made their purchases in person on our stock yards and at country stations, have shown practically no interest in cattle that have not been dehorned. Only exceptional beasts overcome the exporters' prejudice against horns. From reports received from the stock yards' representatives of the Dominion Livestock Branch, it is learned that many lots of good kinds of horned steers were passed up in favor of equal quality stock dehorned.

Prominent British cattle buyers, including Messrs. P. D. Chapman, A. W. Ross, Baillie Irwin, Hill Forester, F. Mullen and T. McKane, who have already made considerable purchases in this country, all express a very decided preference for dehorned or hornless stock. One prominent buyer from Scotland stated that horned cattle were of no use to his customers whatever.

Dehorning cattle is a simple operation; practiced on the young calf, it is even simpler. Fly-time may prevent general dehorning at this time, but the calves may be attended to at once by using caustic potash on the soft buds of the horn. About the 1st of October, it is expected that all feeders of store cattle will undertake to remove the horns off every steer on their premises, in anticipation of sales on British market account.

### Prevention of Goitre

An experiment of importance to the province in which it was conducted, and of value to every sheep breeder, is reported from the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Sask. The object was to determine the value of potassium iodide fed to ewes as a preventive of goitre in young lambs, and to ascertain whether anything is to be gained by the feeding of a specially-prepared ration or by compulsory exercise. (This test was undertaken by Superintendent Tinline, because of previous losses from this cause).

The breeding flock at the station was divided into four lots, one receiving oats and oat straw and common salt, the second oats and oat straw with potassium iodide fed in the salt, the third oats, bran, oil cake, sunflower silage, straw, tame hay and common salt, and the fourth oats, oat straw and common salt. The fourth lot was fed about a hundred yards from the shed three times a day, thus being provided with an unusual amount of exercise as compared with the other lots.

In the preparation of potassium iodide fed the second lot, for 100 pounds of salt two pounds of potassium iodide was used. The salt was spread out in a warm room until it was thoroughly dried; the potassium iodide was dissolved in warm water, about a quart of water going to each pound of the chemical, stirred and kept warm until the crystals had entirely dissolved. The solution was then sprinkled over the dry salt and thoroughly mixed. The salt was kept before the flock in a box or trough, inside the shed.

A table given in the report shows that the lambs from the iodide lot were larger at birth than the others, and being stronger, required less attention. The lambs from the other lots often showed lack of wool on different parts of the body; others were born without wool, and were either dead at birth or were so weak that death followed in a

few hours. The average weight at birth of the first lot (the check) was seven pounds four ounces; of the second lot (iodide) eight pounds two ounces; of lot three (special ration) seven pounds seven ounces; and of lot four (exercise) six pounds eight ounces. The iodide experiment is being repeated this year in comparison with a check lot receiving the same ration with common salt.

The superintendent's report is obtainable from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

### Livestock Freight Rates

Secretary Richardson announces that the Canadian railways have granted the request of the Western Canada Livestock Union for the reduction on the freight rate for horses. The new rate is to be ten cents in advance of cattle rates, thus bringing it lower even than the relief rate which it supplants. Tariffs have also been amended to give the same privileges in the matter of return fare to attendants accompanying horses as are granted to cattle shippers, namely, three cars or less, one ticket on the basis of one-half the regular one-way first-class fare; over three cars in one lot, two tickets on the same basis. The action of the railways in this matter is appreciated and will lead, it is hoped, to an increase of the business now in sight of supplying western horses to eastern markets.

The railways have also decided that the "Stocker" Tariff will be reissued effective at an early date, reducing rates to 50 per cent. of the regular livestock rates. This tariff will apply on shipments of cattle, hogs and sheep, in straight or mixed car loads, returned from recognized market points to farmers for feeding, breeding or finishing.

The application of the Union, supported by the livestock branch, for a reduction in express rates on livestock for breeding and exhibition has been refused. It is claimed by the express companies that cars are dirtied and left with an odor which is detrimental to other shipments, and it was clearly demonstrated that they prefer not to handle livestock. The livestock branch is, however, going to continue to press our request for special rates for young stock.

### Meeting Danish Bacon Competition

Dr. Grisdale, federal deputy minister of agriculture, speaking at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, on some of the influences affecting the trend of Canadian agriculture, stated that the greater distance from the British market has made it appear heretofore that the boraxing and boxing of Canadian bacon was necessary. Experiments have recently shown, however, that our bacon can be shipped successfully in bales and without borax treatment, the same as it comes from Denmark. The better application of cold storage will overcome the difficulty of distance in this regard. Dr. Grisdale expressed the expectation that Canadian bacon before long would be graded before export.

### Defrosting Process Perfected

The Australian government has agreed to pay £40,000 to the inventors of the Cooper-Rayson defrosting process, by means of which meat frozen for transportation to Britain can be treated at the end of the journey so that it will sell more advantageously in competition with Argentine chilled meat, and the home-killed product.

The results obtained by the Cooper-Rayson method are said to be highly satisfactory. The time required for defrosting is said to be for beef thirty hours, and for mutton twenty-four hours. The cost is 5d. per quarter of beef and 2d. per carcass of mutton or lamb. As both classes of meat gain in weight through the process, the claim is made by the inventors that it pays for itself. A plant is now being erected by the Australian government at Nelson's wharf, London.

Select the boar for fall use before you are ready to use him. Get him acclimated to your surroundings and method of feeding and care. Never use a young boar until he is past ten months of age if you want large strong litters.

# The Prize Winners

The most remarkable evidence, giving additional proof of the exceptional quality and durability of De Laval Cream Separators, was disclosed by the "Oldest Users Contest," covering Canada and the United States, which closed on April 7th.

The average life of the "Oldest De Laval," all of which are still being used, was a little over 24 years. The oldest De Laval entered is 32 years old and is owned by Joseph Larocque, of Lancaster, Ont. The list of prize winners follows:

Provinces are first listed in alphabetical order, followed by the name of the winner, each of whom has received the prize of \$25, their address, and the age of the De Laval which won the first place in that province:

Alta., Mrs. M. Hoyle, Spring Ridge, 22 yrs.; B.C., A. McLennan, Beaver Point, 21 yrs.; Man., H. Jeanson, St. Elizabeth, 30 yrs.; N.B., A. Maxwell, St. Stephen, 23 yrs.; N.S., H. A. MacDonald, Bailey's Brook, 21 yrs.; Ont., J. Larocque, Lancaster, 32 yrs.; Que., Antoine Menard, Abbotsford, 31 yrs.; Sask., Mrs. J. Armstrong, Grenfell, 23 yrs.

List of prize winners for the United States will be sent on request.

As good as these old De Laval Separators are, the 1923 De Laval is still better. Naturally much has been learned in the design and manufacture of cream separators during the past 40 years, and purchasers of present-day machines reap the benefit of such experience. You can buy a De Laval on such easy terms that it will pay for itself. See your De Laval Agent now or write us about getting a new one.

In addition, if you are contemplating the purchase of milking machines, creamery and dairy equipment and supplies of any kind, or gas engines, get in touch with us.

## The De Laval Company, Ltd.

Winnipeg Edmonton Vancouver  
Montreal Peterborough

## Use More Salt in Your Buttermaking



If you were to use an excessive amount of inferior salt, your butter would be bitter and gritty. Its flavor would be spoiled.

By using more Windsor Extra Special Butter Salt you can raise the standard of your butter and give it the true salt flavor.

Windsor Extra Special Butter Salt is a pure, medium size flake grain. It dissolves more readily than cube salt, and gives the butter an even flavor. Just try this new product of Canada's largest salt plant.

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Colossal, Combined Exhibition,  
Stampede and Buffalo Barbecue  
JULY 9 to 14, 1923





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Throw for Rumely  
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If interested in con-  
caves, send name of  
separator, width of  
cylinder, number of bars,  
and we will send prices  
for that size and make.

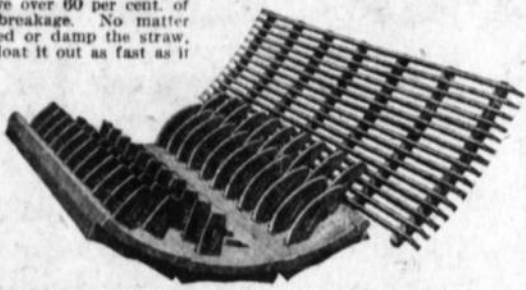
Kirby McMill, Tonganoxie, Kan., wrote recently:  
"The concaves I bought of you seven seasons ago  
are still there and the Straw Riser Concave will  
outlast the machine. When I bought the new 40"  
Rumely Ideal five years ago I set the new concaves  
aside and put in the Up-2-Date. I never had to  
give them a thought during the threshing season,  
just forget all about them. We have a great deal  
of river bottom land here which grows rye six feet  
long and sweet clover eight feet with branches on  
it like young trees. The cylinder never back  
lashes when the rye is damp."

WM. PENN JONES IMPL'T WORKS, Dept. G., 1314 Washington Ave. So.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## Up-2-Date Concaves

Mr. Thresherman: You cannot accuse us of talking  
through our hat any more, as we have made up our mind  
to let your old experienced brother thresherman talk for  
us.

JOHN A. SCOTT, President of the Oklahoma Brotherhood of Threshermen,  
told his brother threshermen that the Up-2-Date Concaves will make  
any OLD RATTLE TRAP of a separator do better work than when the  
machine was new. Two years ago I bought two new 36" Case machines and  
set the new concaves aside and put in the Up-2-Date. After two seasons of  
hard run they scarcely show any signs of wear; in fact, the Straw Riser Con-  
caves will outlast the life of the ma-  
chine. They save over 90 per cent. of  
cylinder teeth breakage. No matter  
how long, tangled or damp the straw,  
these concaves float it out as fast as it  
enters the machine,  
clear over  
the grates  
and the Man  
Behind the  
Gun, so that  
the cylinder  
is never  
known to  
back lash.  
This enables  
the I. X. L.  
beaters, forks  
and  
rattles to get hold of it so that they can get in their work. I would not give  
the Straw Riser Concave for any \$200 grain-saving device I have ever seen  
and I have seen them all. All you threshermen that use gas power should get  
them as they stop slugging and reduce the draft over two-horse power. Gas  
engines cannot pick up lost motion like steam. After six weeks of rain in  
1919, the straw piles we threshed were the only ones that were not green."



Frank P. Roberts, Bangor, Wis., writes Janu-  
ary 3, 1921:—

"Send me your latest catalog. The concaves I  
bought of you seven years ago are still in my A.  
D. Baker 36" separator. Have threshed on an  
average of 35 days each season and during all  
that time I have only had one loose tooth and  
never broke one. The teeth are in good shape yet  
and the Straw Riser Concave will outlast the  
separator. This set has sold four other sets in  
this neighborhood."

LIVE FARMERS BUY, SELL AND EXCHANGE THROUGH  
GUIDE CLASSIFIED ADS.

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Long and  
Well



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They Cost No More Than  
Other Standard Tires.

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& RUBBER, LIMITED  
HEAD OFFICES & FACTORIES  
TORONTO

## The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart

(Continued from Last Week)

### Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Because Helene Spenceley, a western girl,  
contemptuously derides his mode of living,  
Wallace Macpherson breaks with his entire  
circle of friends and gives up his life of lux-  
urious ease to make good on a Wyoming dry  
farm. He fails as a farmer through lack of  
experience and the continual harassment of  
Canby, a wealthy rancher who resents intru-  
sion of settlers near his range. After poverty  
compels him to leave the homestead, Wallie  
works as a ranch hand, and the gentlemanly  
greenhorn becomes a hard rider and a tough.  
Canby courts Helene Spenceley, who to all  
appearances has forgotten Wallie, for she  
watches him sink to the level of his surround-  
ings without a sign of concern. Wallie  
catches Canby in a predicament and forces  
him to settle for damages done in the home-  
steading days. This money enables Wallie  
to establish a pleasure resort or "Dude  
Ranch" on the old homestead. Wallie's  
wealthy Florida friends are the guests for the  
first season. He finds Dude wrangling most  
vexatious for the party, used to every luxury,  
do not take kindly to the makeshifts called  
for on a trip through Yellowstone Park, de-  
scribed in the last and in this chapter. Some  
guests have already left, endangering the  
financial success of the "Dude Ranch." One  
of the guests objected to the presence of the  
cook at the camp table. The cook, a very  
temperamental individual, regards this as an  
insult, and in the last chapter he ingeniously  
squares accounts with three of the "dudes."

### CHAPTER XXIV.

#### The Methodical Mr. Hicks

THE departure of Mr. Penrose re-  
duced the party to half its original  
number, but by lunch time further  
desertions threatened and the situ-  
ation became infinitely worse for  
Pinkey and Wallie. By lunch-time, Mr.  
Appel had developed a soreness which  
led him to believe that he was injured  
internally and should consult a  
physician.

As a matter of course they expected  
his wife to accompany him, but what  
they had not known was that Miss Gas-  
kett had been put in Mrs. Appel's  
charge by her parents and in the light  
of her indiscreet conduct with Mr.  
Stott it was deemed best that she  
should return with them.

It was a terrible disappointment to  
Miss Gaskett, who cried bitterly and in  
an unguarded moment told her age, ap-  
proximately, sobbing that it was pre-  
posterous that one of her years should  
not be permitted to finish a trip which  
she was so enjoying.

But Mrs. Appel was obdurate, de-  
claring that she did not care to take  
the responsibility of leaving her with-  
out a proper chaperon, since Aunt  
Lizzie was too unworlily to be a safe  
guardian and Miss Eyester was herself  
unmarried.

Miss Gaskett was compelled to suc-  
cumb to the argument and the three  
were driven to the nearest hotel after  
luncheon, leaving Wallie and Pinkey  
with the sickening knowledge that now  
it was not possible to "break even,"  
to say nothing of a profit. Every day  
they were out would put them in debt a  
little deeper, but they both were agreed  
they would finish the trip whatever  
happened.

The evening was a gloomy one as  
compared to others, and although they  
built a camp-fire as usual there was none  
of the customary gaiety around it.

Mr. Stott sat alone on his saddle-  
blanket lost in meditation of a sombre  
nature, and Pinkey and Miss Eyester  
whispered apart.

Wallie stood alone by the dying  
camp-fire, wondering what the morrow  
might hold for him—if any bad luck  
could come that had not already hap-  
pened. If so he could not imagine it,  
for it seemed he had run the gamut of  
misfortune.

In this he was mistaken, for when  
they stopped at noon-day he received  
a blow from the last quarter he had  
expected—Aunt Lizzie.

The day had not begun too auspici-  
ously, for when something like two  
miles on their journey Mr. Stott re-  
membered that he had left his soap on  
a rock, and since it was expensive soap  
felt he must return for it. He had gal-  
loped the distance and back again, join-  
ing the party with his horse sweating,  
and Wallie had warned him curtly that  
the day promised to be a hot one and  
he must ride slowly.

"Please do not get ahead of the  
grub-wagon," Wallie had said with  
emphasis.

Mr. Stott had done as requested just  
so long as it suited him, and then pass-  
ing Wallie with a little laugh of de-  
fiance had raced to lead the procession.  
In consequence, when Hicks pulled to  
the roadside for lunch somewhat earlier  
than usual, Mr. Stott did not know it  
and continued riding.

The heat was terrific, and animals and  
humans suffered alike while the gypsum  
dust which rose in clouds added to the  
discomfort. Gnats and mosquitoes,  
deer-flies and "no-see-ems" attacked  
in clouds and as viciously as if they  
had double rows of teeth and rapiers.  
It was the most unpleasant day they  
had encountered, everyone's nerves  
were on edge, and there has been more  
gaiety in a mourner's carriage than in  
the surrey where "Red" tried vainly  
to interest Aunt Lizzie.

Wallie was too angry with Mr. Stott  
to care for luncheon, so after a bite he  
betook himself to the shade of a tree,  
and sat down to smoke, with his back  
against it.

He was thinking of the buckskin and  
how jaded it had looked that morning  
and wondering if its already stiffened  
shoulders would get over it if he pulled  
off its shoes and turned it into a soft  
pasture. His speculations were inter-  
rupted by Aunt Lizzie, who stood be-  
fore him twisting her fingers in  
embarrassment.

A peerless beauty could not have  
passed unscathed through such a morn-  
ing, but the havoc it had wrought in  
Aunt Lizzie's looks was nothing short  
of startling.

Her lids were inflamed and swollen  
from the bites of the "no-see-ems," her  
nose was red, and her eyes watered from  
the gypsum dust which affected her like  
hay-fever, her sailor hat had slipped to  
the back of her head and her "scolding  
locks" were hanging like a fringe over  
a soiled linen collar. One would have  
said that Aunt Lizzie could have tra-  
versed the earth unmolested, not except-  
ing the bandits because of whom she  
had fled Mexico.

Something of the sort passed through  
Wallie's mind as he waited the ex-  
planation of her obvious confusion.

"I have something—very awkward  
—to say to you, Wallie."

The harried expression which was be-  
coming chronic leaped into his eyes at  
the introduction, as he asked himself  
what now might be portending.

"It's rather indelicate to discuss with  
a gentleman," she continued, braiding  
her fingers.

Wallie was alarmed but, anxious to  
set her at her ease, he said encourag-  
ingly:

"You can talk as freely to me as  
if I were your—father."

He had not had time to visualize him-  
self as Aunt Lizzie's father when she  
went on in a short-breathed fashion:

"I fear that I shall have to leave  
you, Wallie, as soon as possible."

Wallie's wonder grew, but he said  
nothing.

"I think—I fear—I believe," she  
stammered, "that Mr. Hicks is of a  
very ardent temperament."

Wallie could not have spoken now  
had he wanted to.

"Since yesterday I have found him  
looking at me frequently in a peculiar  
manner. Last night he stared at me  
with his burning eyes until I could feel  
his hypnotic influence. I hope—I trust  
you will believe I have not given him  
any encouragement?"

Wallie's jaw, which had fallen, pre-  
vented him from reassuring her that he  
believed her blameless.

"So far, the tongue of scandal has  
never laid hands on me," she declared,  
mixing her metaphors in her agitation,  
"but I feel that it is a risk I should  
not take to travel about the country  
with a company of men and only an un-  
married woman in the party."

Wallie managed to mumble:  
"You are as safe here as if you were  
in a convent, Aunt Lizzie."

It would have seemed from her ex-  
pression that she preferred not to think  
so, however.



"You understand how I feel, don't you?" she pleaded.

"Perfectly! Perfectly!" Wallie replied, too dazed to make any other answer. He would have been only a little less astounded if the old lady had announced her intention of opening a dance-hall upon her return to Prouty.

Aunt Lizzie's desertion, and for such a reason, was the last thing he had anticipated. It seemed like the final straw laid upon a back already breaking. He watched her toddle away, and sat down again gloomily.

At the supply-wagon Mr. Hicks was putting the food away, commenting profanely upon the flies, the heat, the tardiness of Mr. Stott, the injustice of things in general, and in particular the sordid necessity which obliged him to occupy this humble position when he was so eminently fitted to fill a higher one.

He threw a stick at a "camp-robber" that had flown down and taken a pick at a plate on a stump which contained the lunch he had saved for Mr. Stott, and his expression was so diabolic that it was the first time for many days that he had looked natural.

"Red" McGonnigle, with his hat over his face, dozed in the shade of the bed-wagon. Aunt Lizzie busied herself with preparations for departure. Miss Eyester perused the testimonials for a patent medicine contained in a pamphlet left by previous campers. Insects droned, heat waves shimmered, the horses stood sleeping in their nose-bags. It was a peaceful noon-day scene, but Macpherson and Company, now sitting on their heels discussing their prospects, or lack of them, had no eye for it.

One thought was uppermost, their bubble was punctured, they were worse than ruined, for their horses and outfit were mortgaged almost up to their value, and in addition, they had borrowed at the bank, counting on paying off all their indebtedness when the Park trip was finished.

"I s'pose I can git a job herdin' sheep—they's good money in it—but I'll be an old man before I can afford to git married, to say nothin' of the disgrace of it." Pinkey's voice sounded hopeless.

The plaint gave Wallie such a pang that he could not answer, but with a twig played a game of tick-tack-toe in the dust, while he thought bitterly that no one could blame Helene Spenceley for preferring Canby to a person who seemed destined to failure in whatever he attempted.

He was another of the "four-flushers," he told himself, and the country was full of them, who just fell short of doing something and being somebody. Probably, in time, he would have no ambition beyond working for a "grub-stake" in summer so he could "shack up" in winter. He would let his hair grow, and go sockless, and buy new clothes rather than wash his old ones, and eat from soiled dishes, and read mail-order catalogues for entertainment, and dog-gone it! why couldn't he bring himself to think of marrying some respectable girl like the blacksmith's daughter there in Prouty, who had no chin and a fine complexion and cooked like an angel and never said a cross word to anybody?

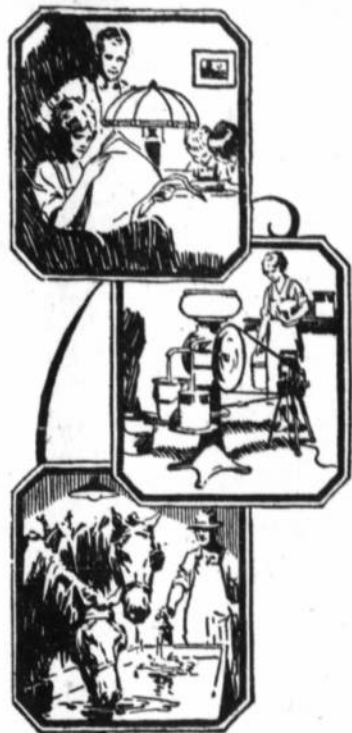
The lugubrious voice of Mr. Hicks declaiming reached him:

"Come, fill the Cup, and in the fire of Spring  
Your Winter-garment of Repentance fling!

The Bird of Time has but a little way  
To flutter—and the bird is on the wing."

That was the worst of it, Wallie thought despairingly. The Bird of Time had but a little way to flutter. He was so old—twenty-seven! The realization that he was still a failure at this advanced age increased his misery. He was a fool to go on hoping that he meant anything to Helene Spenceley or ever would; but, just the same—Wallie stood up and squared his shoulders—if he couldn't have the woman he wanted there wouldn't be any other! He would sell his place for what he could get for it, pay his debts, and go to Tahiti and be a beach-comber, or to Guatemala and start a revolution, or live a hermit in the Arctic Circle, trapping for a fur company! He would do whatever he could to forget her.

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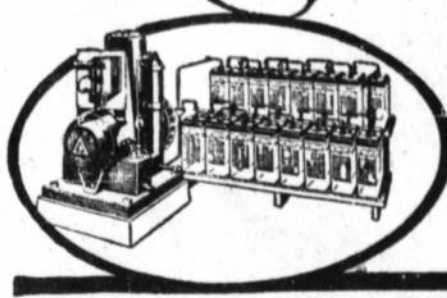
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**Bruce Robinson Supplies, Moose Jaw, Sask.**



Then, suddenly, he wished that he was a little boy again and could sit on Aunt Mary's lap and lay his head on her shoulder the way he used to when he came home from school with a sick headache. It always had comforted him. A headache was worse than a headache by a whole lot. Somehow he was so lonely—so inexpressibly lonely. He had not felt like this even that first winter on his homestead.

A lump rose in his throat to choke him, and he was about to turn away lest someone see the mist in his eyes that blinded him, and that he felt horribly ashamed of, when the sound of hoofs attracted his attention and caused him to grow alert in an instant.

He was sure that it was Stott returning, and then he caught a glimpse of him through the trees—galloping.

"Oh, here you are!" exclaimed that person, irritably, as he turned off the road and came through the brush toward Wallie.

There was a bright shine in Wallie's eyes as he walked toward him.

"Why didn't you tell me you were going to camp in the middle of the morning?" Stott demanded in his rasping voice as he dismounted.

Wallie returned evenly: "You know as well as I do that choosing a camp is left to Hicks' judgment. I told you not to get ahead of the supply-wagon."

"If you think I'm going to poke along behind like a snail, you're mistaken!" Stott retorted.

Wallie's face went white under its tan, though his voice was quiet enough as he answered:

"You'll 'poke' this afternoon I'm thinking."

Stott turned sharply.

"What do you mean by that?" "Just what I said. Look at that horse!"

The buckskin's head was hanging, its legs were trembling, there was not a dry hair on it and the sweat was running in rivulets. Its sides were swollen at the stirrup where the spurs had pricked it, and the corners of its mouth were raw and bleeding.

Wallie continued and his voice now was savage:

"You're one of the people, and there's plenty like you, that ought to be prevented by law from owning either a horse or a gun. This afternoon you'll ride in the surrey or walk, as suits you."

Stott laughed insolently.

"Oh, I guess not!"

Wallie calmly loosened the latigo.

Stott took a step toward him with his heavy jaw thrust out and his hand sought his hip pocket.

"Don't you take the saddle off that horse!" His tone was menacing.

A machine that had been purring in the distance passed, slowed up, and stopped a little way beyond the camp. Wallie heard it but did not look to see whom it might be bringing, as in answer to Stott's threat he dropped the cinch and laid his hand upon the horn.

"If you think I'm bluffing—"

For answer, Wallie pulled off the saddle.

Stott hesitated for the fraction of a second, then his arm shot out and Wallie dropped heavily from the blow beneath the ear which Stott dealt him.

There was a sharp cry behind him, but Wallie did not look around as, still dazed, he got to his feet slowly, with his eyes upon his antagonist.

"I warned you!" Stott chortled, and he put his hand behind him to conceal the brass knuckles he was wearing.

Helene Spenceley was there; her voice had told him; but he took no account of

that in the choking, blinding rage which now controlled him.

Before Stott could use his cowardly weapon again Wallie sprang for him, and with the force and rapidity of a trained fighter landed blow after blow on the heavy jaw which made a fine target.

"You—horse-killer! You—braggart and cheapskate! You—shyster and ambulance chaser! And with every epithet Wallie landed a punch that made the lawyer stagger.

It was not "nice" language; it was not a "nice" thing to do, possibly, and perhaps the "soft answer" would have been better, but the time had passed when Wallie set any store by being merely "nice," and he had forgotten Helene Spenceley's presence, though in any event it would have made no difference.

There was only one thought in his mind as he sat astride Stott's chest when Stott went down finally, and that was to make him say "Enough!" if he had to hammer him past recognition.

This did not require so long as one would have thought, considering that person's boasts as to his courage, but, at that, Stott might well be excused for wishing to end the punishment he was receiving. In the face above him, almost brutal in the fury that stamped it, there was no trace to remind Stott of the youth who had painted cabbage roses and knit sweaters.

"Let me up!" he cried, finally, struggling under the merciless blows that rained upon him.

"Say it!" Wallie's voice was implacable.

"'Nough!" Stott whined it.

Wallie stopped immediately, and the attorney got to his feet, sullen and humiliated. He stood for a moment robbing his neck and eyeing Wallie;

Continued on Page 22





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## News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

### Alberta

#### Discuss Farming Methods at Altario

George Roe informs us that on Sunday, June 24, there will be a gathering on section 13-33-2-4, six miles south of Altario, to investigate dry-land methods and especially the growing of alfalfa for seed and for hay on dry uplands. Speaking commences at 2 p.m.

#### Want Co-operative Plan

A recent meeting of Sundre local passed a resolution asking Central office to draw up a plan for co-operation to embrace every local in the province, and to circulate details of the plan to locals for discussion prior to the annual convention.

#### Co-operative Marketing

A meeting of the Bingville local recently passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, we are of the opinion that the time and energy of the U.F.A. should be more definitely directed towards co-operative marketing, and, whereas, the U.G.G. is already established and has all facilities for marketing farm produce, and, whereas, the U.G.G. as at present constituted is not working on a purely co-operative basis, but we believe that by conferring with the U.G.G. arrangements could be made whereby we could form a true co-operative system of marketing;

"Therefore be it resolved that we urge the executive of the U.F.A. to approach the executive of the U.G.G. to that end, as we consider it absolutely necessary that we establish a co-operative marketing system."

#### Big Valley—Munson Convention

A meeting of the Big Valley to Munson District Association of the U.F.A. was held on May 26, in Rumsey.

Among the resolutions passed was one asking the Central executive to co-operate with the executives of the farmers' organizations in Saskatchewan and Manitoba in an endeavor to bring Aaron Sapiro to this country to assist in organizing a voluntary pool for the marketing of wheat and, if deemed advisable, other farm products. Another resolution suggests that when district associations pass resolutions dealing with provincial matters, copies should be forwarded to other district associations in the same constituency for their consideration, so that they could be more intelligently discussed at provincial constituency conventions. A resolution dealing with the U.F.A. provincial platform recommends that the presidents of the provincial constituency associations should meet annually to redraft and revise the provincial platform; the revised platform could then be a basis for discussion at the various constituency conventions. The convention also recommended that house surgeons should be employed in the Drumheller Municipal Hospital, and in other municipal hospitals.

The Rumsey U.F.W.A. served supper to the delegates and officers of the convention.

#### Suggest Special Convention

The Douglas local recently passed a resolution asking the assistance of the Edmonton Auto and Good Roads Association in keeping up the roads in Glengarden district, which are in need of repair. The same meeting also endorsed a resolution in favor of the establishment of a provincial bank.

Another resolution carried by this local suggests the calling of a special general convention, to consider the appointment of a price making and marketing commission, whose duty it would be to find markets for all farm products and to fix prices, etc. The same resolution advocates the establishment of publicly-owned cold storage warehouses.

### Convention at Kitscoty

The Alexandria U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Political Association will hold their third annual convention in Kitscoty, on Saturday, July 7. A number of the provincial cabinet is expected to be present at this convention, and a record attendance is hoped for.

### Saskatchewan

#### The S.G.G.A. and the Grain Commission

C. E. Gregory, K.C., the legal adviser of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, has been appointed in the interests of the members of the association to attend the sittings of the commission which is to investigate the working of the Grain Act.

This appointment will be welcomed by the members, who will thus have an opportunity to have any complaints against the working of the act, and any suggestions as to its amendment sympathetically considered, and so far as possible acted upon.

Very valuable information has already been placed before Mr. Gregory in this connection, and as he will be the only counsel representing the association it is hoped that all members of the S.G.G.A. having information of value will immediately forward the same to Mr. Gregory direct, addressed Farmers' Building, Regina, or to the Central office of the association. Mr. Gregory will also be glad personally to see any members of the association in his office in connection with the matter.

This appointment has been made in order to give the best possible service to members, and it is hoped they will avail themselves largely of it. As it will be only a matter of three or four weeks before the Saskatchewan sittings commence, it is necessary that all communications should be forwarded without delay.

#### Eagle Valley Not Dead

That things are not always what they seem is evident from a letter just received from Hector L. Roberge, secretary of the Eagle Valley G.G.A., at the Central office. Mr. Roberge says:

"I am sure you have not heard from Eagle Valley for a long time. However, we are not dead. Our regular meeting will be held soon, and I will be pleased to send you a report of it."

The local is holding a picnic on the same day as the meeting, and the members are looking forward to a right good time. The date has not yet been announced.

#### Gull Lake in for a Revival

The secretary of the Gull Lake local has decided to resign office, as he is employed in an occupation which prevents his giving the attention necessary to the affairs of the local.

A new secretary will no doubt shortly be appointed, as an enthusiastic worker in the association, who is also a member of the local, has offered to take on the work. We are looking for an early revival in the affairs of the association at that point.

#### Ituna Rally

The Ituna local of the S.G.G.A. have the arrangements well in hand for the rally which is to be held at that point on July 5. The rally will take place in the park, on the banks of the Ituna Lake, where there are many nice shade trees, so that conditions, given fine weather, will be as pleasant as it is possible to have them for an occasion of this kind. As already announced, Mr. Maharg will be the principal speaker, assisted by the district director, Mr. McSweeney, and Mrs. Benson, the director of the Women's Section.

A. E. Rayner has taken over the secretaryship of the local, and will no doubt give a good account of himself in that office.

### Rally at Bestville

All the necessary arrangements have been made for the rally which is to be held in the Pittville Municipality No. 169, on June 22. The rally is to take place in the Bestville Hall, on the S.E. corner of Sec. 26, T. 17, R. 21. Mr. Edwards and Mrs. McNeal, the vice-presidents of the association and the Women's Section respectively are the speakers on the occasion.

#### To Get the Heel off Their Necks

W. A. S. Tegart, director for District No. 6, of the S.G.G.A., hopes to be available to address meetings of the association outside his own particular district during the latter part of July. So far as circumstances will allow, he is, he states, "at the disposal of the association or anything else that will help the farmers to get the heel off their necks."

#### Rally Date Changed

In the issue of The Guide of May 30, it was announced that Mr. McPhail would attend a rally at Crystal Beach on July 2. Since that announcement the date of the rally has been changed to July 6.

A fine array of talent has been secured for the program, and among those who will be present, in addition to Mr. McPhail, are Harris Turner, M.L.A., Mrs. John Holmes, of Asquith, W. A. S. Tegart, of Milden, the district director, and J. M. Thomas, of Conquest.

The Rosetown constituency convention has also been arranged to be held at Rosetown, on July 20, when there will also be an evening meeting, to be addressed by H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., of Calgary. The convention will be open to all members of the S.G.G.A. in the Rosetown constituency, who will be eligible to attend as delegates. Visitors will also be welcome. The convention will open at 2 p.m., and the evening meeting at 7.30 sharp, as Mr. Wood will have to leave for Calgary the same evening.

### Manitoba

#### Springfield District U.F.M. Board

The Springfield District U.F.M. Board met in the Central office on June 5, and it was decided to hold a summer convention to be held shortly. A. J. M. Poole, U.F.M. director, addressed the board with regard to the problem of membership in the association generally, and it was agreed that a canvass be made throughout their district with the object of maintaining at least last year's membership.

#### Provencher District U.F.M. Board

The Provencher District U.F.M. Board met in Central office on June 6, and various matters were dealt with, the chief one being that of membership. A. J. M. Poole, addressed the board at length on the membership situation, and the board decided that a vigorous campaign be put on immediately, taking in the whole constituency of Provencher. W. R. Wood also addressed the board on the coming referendum.

#### Springvale U.F.M.

The Springvale U.F.M. local reports that a final canvass for membership is to be made as soon as seeding is completed, and that their local strength will be considerably increased over last year.

U.F.M. Sunday is being observed by the local and arrangements made with the local minister for holding a special service.

#### Foxwarren U.F.M. Activities

Foxwarren U.F.M. local holds its business meetings on the first Saturday of each month, and social meetings twice a month. The members have interested themselves in general farm problems such as discussions on growing sweet clover and ensilage. Efforts have been made to secure a reduction in blacksmithing rates, a telephone for their station, and much interest shown regarding the Livestock Improvement Training. The local administration of the Weed Act has also been taken up. Efforts will be made to bring the local membership up to 100 per cent.



## Manitoba's Law Factory

Continued from Page 7

expired, and negotiation toward a new agreement were started.

About this time the former provincial treasurer, Hon. Edward Brown, in conversation with the writer, made the statement that it would be absolutely futile for the government to expect to increase the revenues from this source. He had tried every trick he knew when the agreement had been made the previous time and to expect an increase was quite out of the question. He had so informed the new treasurer personally. The new government, however, made the suggestion that the railway should increase its contribution to equal, for example, the rates paid in Minnesota on its lines in that state, in which event a figure closer to \$1,000,000 would be realized annually. The story of the negotiations has not been given to the public, but it may be taken for granted that at times they were a bit strenuous. At the present time it is generally understood, and may be accepted as authentic, that the figure which the railway is willing to pay is nearer \$500,000 than the previous contribution and the government is not satisfied. When the provincial treasurer seizes revenue he is remarkably difficult to discourage.

Here was a natural born issue upon which any respectable politician would have taken to the country and "volleyed and thundered" to his heart's content. A few years gone by and the province would have re-echoed to the sounds thereof. Alas, the Bracken government have fought stoutly to shield all information from the press and when a miserably small item appeared there was such an outcry to find the guilty party that nothing further has been said.

### Want Resources Back

In keeping with past legislatures the House went on record unanimously favoring the return of the natural resources to this province by the federal government, and, also the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. In so far as the latter project is concerned the spirit of the House may best be gauged by the serious consideration given to the proposal, which never took concrete form, that the three prairie provinces should finance the remaining four or five million dollars necessary to complete the road to tide water.

It must not be forgotten that the legislature created a precedent for nearly every other legislature in the country when the member's indemnities were reduced from \$1,800 to \$1,500 per session.

By an amendment to the Municipal Act, the municipalities were given the right to hold persons who owned property responsible for tax arrears even if they sold the property.

The Moratorium Act which has been on the statute books since the outbreak of the war, and which, it is said, holds many property deals back because of the protective clauses, is to be repealed over a period of four years. Mr. Craig put through a bill under which creditors will be entitled to collect interest and 10 per cent. of principal, at the end of this year, 15 per cent. next year, 25 per cent. in 1925, and the balance in 1926.

By an amendment to the Rural Credits Act the government set a maximum for individual loans, at \$2,000 per borrower. There had not been a maximum set before. More than this amount may be loaned only on the authority of the provincial treasurer. In addition the total borrowings of a society must not exceed 20 times the amount of the paid-up capital.

### Details from Budget

When Mr. Black brought down his budget he disclosed a deficit of \$1,346,182, the largest deficit in the history of the province. At the same time he announced new taxation to yield an additional \$2,000,000 per annum by 1924.

### New Income Tax

The largest item of new taxation to be put through was the income tax. This levy is not to become effective until 1924, when the citizens of the province will pay toll on 1923 incomes. The tax is not very great, but varies

as between single and married men. For single men the first \$1,000 is exempted, and thereafter it starts at two per cent. on the second thousand and increases one-half per cent. per thousand until the maximum tax is reached in eight per cent. on an income of \$15,000. The tax for each thousand being arrived at and the total added up it will be found the maximum tax is \$730 for single men. For married men the first \$2,000 income is exempted, with further exemptions of \$300 per child, and for the premium of life insurance up to \$300. The tax on the first taxable thousand starts at one per cent, increases one-half per cent. per thousand until a maximum of seven per cent. is reached at \$15,000 income. The total tax payable is \$520 on this income for a married man. It is estimated this will yield a revenue of more than \$750,000, but prophets declare the revenue will exceed this figure.

The second largest increase in taxation was the levy placed on trading in futures on the grain exchange. This tax does not affect farmers who wish to sell their grain and buy futures, but is designed to catch the business men who are constantly dealing in futures. The tax is based on each thousand

bushels of grain either bought or sold. The rates are: Flax, 12 cents; wheat, six cents; oats, barley and rye, three cents. This is a very simple impost, and when it was brought down and the wheat board was expected to pass it was thought a revenue of \$100,000 might be expected therefrom. Now that the board has failed in this province the revenue may greatly exceed all expectations and come closer to \$500,000. The effects, however, will not be very much noted this year since the tax will be effective only a short time before the fiscal year ends.

A tax of one cent per gallon on gasoline sold at filling stations was a still further source of revenue opened by the treasurer. It is expected an income of \$100,000 will be netted here.

In addition a small increase in the price of marriage licenses and a larger increase in the cost of automobile licenses were approved.

On the whole the treasurer may be surprised at the revenues he will receive from these imposts. Most of them are new and untried, and it is very difficult to estimate what revenue will be obtained. The deficit may be materially reduced in this manner.

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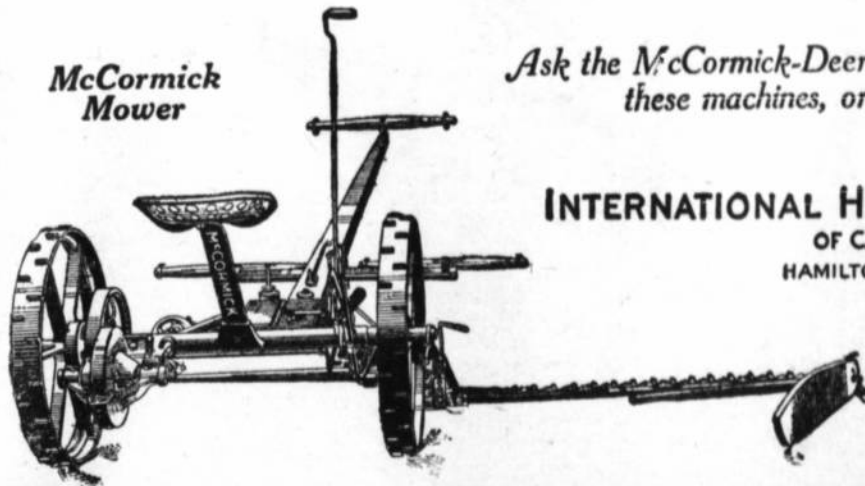
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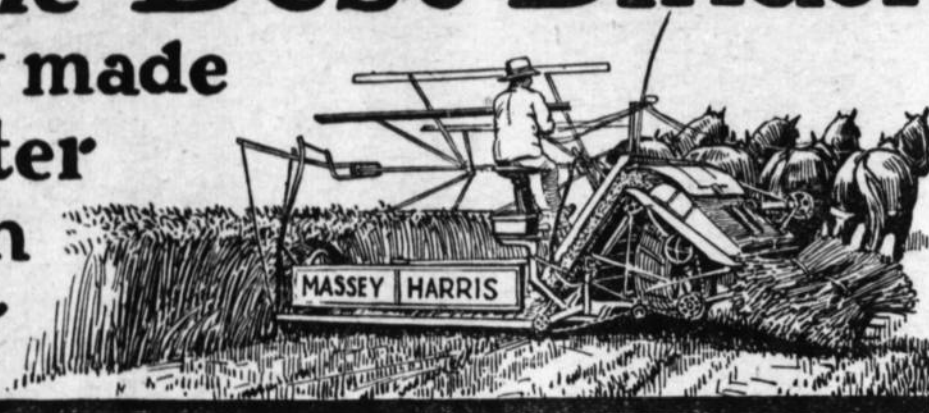
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fail. Remember that the conditions on the western prairie are different from away back East, and while trees can be grown with surety, you must follow certain lines of operation which are based on the experience of those who have passed through the pioneering stage. If you watch the wild strawberries growing on the prairie you will always find them in sheltered spots or on the banks of coulees and never in the open windswept spaces.

The first step to fruit growing is a shelter belt. As soon as you have decided on a permanent location for your house and buildings, plow a strip all around or at least on the west and north side of your house. If raw prairie, put potatoes or hoed crops on it the year after breaking and do not plant trees until the third year. If land is stubble, summerfallow well, plow as deep as possible, and work all the grass out of the land. Grass is the worst enemy of trees and there is no sadder sight than to pass a grove neglected where the long grass is killing out the trees.

### Worth Doing Well

If land is well prepared before trees are planted it is half the battle. If you want a good grove make up your mind that you will have nothing in it but trees and for the first three or four years keep a one-horse cultivator running through them several times during the summer. Do not cultivate after August 1. When trees get too big to cultivate, put a heavy coat of straw (an old strawstack bottom is best) among them. This will kill the grass and help preserve moisture.

You can get trees at a reasonable price from any of the Western nurseries. Do not depend much on stock grown in the East or South, as it is seldom adapted for our climate. But you need not spend a cent for shade trees, the government Forestry Station at Indian Head, Sask., will be glad to supply you if you notify them. But the order for trees to be planted in spring of 1924 must be in before March 1, 1923. So if you send in your order now you will not get trees until spring 1925.

Three years after your shelter belt has been planted, providing it has been done right, the trees will be big enough to shelter fruit bushes and a little later fruit trees. However, if you feel that you cannot wait that long, putting up a high board fence will give some protection against the wind.

### The Faith of Strong Men

In conclusion I will state that while I realize as well as anybody the desperate farming conditions we are living under today and while I at times have had the "blues," I have never lost my faith in the future of Western Canada. The bad conditions are not the result of a poor country. With the exception of a few districts, which perhaps should never have been thrown open for farming, I believe we have the greatest country lying outdoors and the climatic difficulties confronting us today, the insect pests, weeds, etc., will in time be remedied under improved methods of farming. Most of us have come here to make our last stand for a home and a place to call our own. Many of us are in great danger right now of losing that home and the results of many years of pioneering and hard labor. Shall we give up without a struggle, and where shall we go? As a matter of fact, under our present economic system there is no "better 'ole" to go to, so let's make up our mind to stay and fight it out. Join the U.F.A.; make it a strong fighting organization, use it to rid the country of the accursed credit and usury interest system which is exploiting us today. Cheer up, plant trees, make your place a real home. Get over that feeling that you are here only temporarily. Make up your mind to stay and fight for your home, fight for conditions which will enable you to stay and enjoy the fruits of your labor, and mind you this, gloomy as the outlook is right now, we have no cause for despair, the future looks bright with promise. In Europe the old worn out economic system is crumbling, falling to pieces. It will be our turn next. The birth of a new co-operative system is near at hand and while the birth pangs are hard to go through, the new born conditions will be all the more glorious when they arrive.

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## Fruit on Alberta's Prairie

Continued from Page 8

the last week in May. They are good to look at and caraganas are easy to grow. I also have a number of lilac bushes, of different colors, now in bloom, and there is no better cure for the "blues" than the smell of lilac in bloom. I have a few other kinds of shrubs all doing well.

Annual flowers we have never had much success with, as the spring here is generally too dry to sprout the seed, but perennials do well. We have several tulip beds all colors. The tulip plants come up early, often under the snow, and bloom in the early part of May. Then we have iris, peony, gladiolas, Sweet Williams and others too numerous to mention.

### A Word of Warning

In case this little story of my success with growing trees on the bald prairie should influence other farmers to make a start, I want to make this plain. Do not try to plant fruit trees or small fruit, not even strawberry plants, without shelter, if you do it is doomed to



# The Countrywoman

## The Sugar Boycott

**A** VERY hopeful sign of the times is the interest women are taking in all activities of the business and political world which have a bearing on the welfare of the home. It is easy enough when one does not understand the working of commerce to say that this is something which is not of interest to women. But the more one studies production, labor, marketing and prices, the stronger is her belief that women need to have a very intelligent understanding of actual facts and possibilities before they will be able to relieve the economic pressure on the family purse.

Just at the present time sugar prices are the centre of interest. Something (apparently a mysterious something) has happened to send the price of sugar rocketing just on the edge of a season when sugar is in great demand for canning fruit for the winter season. Women are determined to find out the why and where of that "something." The reasons advanced by the sugar trade do not sound convincing to them. It is very difficult to get at the heart of the matter, so large bodies of women have decided that they will use the only weapon left to them—a boycott of sugar until the price reaches a reasonable level.

If a boycott is sufficiently general and held for a long enough period it can be a most powerful instrument. Canadian women are joining with American women in this matter. They know some of the good results of joint efforts through their experiences during war years when vast national economies were made by careful and steady economies in the homes. They have declared war on the sugar trusts. Until the trade can justify the rapid increase in prices the boycott will continue.

During the last week the Executive of the United Farm Women of Manitoba endorsed the action of other women in placing a boycott on sugar. The linking up of town and country women in this matter is bound to have a strong influence.

## The Summer Kitchen

Now that summer has really come at last the house cleaning days are well over. How many have forgotten to brighten up the old summer kitchen a bit? Surroundings affect one to such an extent that work can be pleasant or distasteful as the case may be.

Summer kitchens are usually small lean-to affairs used in winter for a general storage place or wood shed. The floors are often rough unpainted affairs, the roofs leak like sieves and they are as dark as dungeons. I had just such a summer kitchen. At best it was unattractive but on rainy mornings it was unbearable.

I used to lie in bed and simply dread coming downstairs to start my day when I knew what would greet me. The floor would be a running brook, the fire sputtering with water running down the stove pipe and dropping with a sizzle on to the lids of the stove which had been invariably blackened the day before. This room would be so dark that a lamp would have to be lighted to see to get breakfast. The men would bring in great bunches of sticky, Manitoba soil on their boots, for wasn't it "only the back shed?"

Deciding that this must be fixed differently, I coaxed my husband to shingle the roof first of all, and also to build an addition to the kitchen and screen the upper part of the addition. This porch was more like a room as it was boarded up part way. A wide shelf was added high enough and strong enough to use for various purposes. This was a pleasant place to churn, to prepare vegetables for canning, or to pick over fruit. The floor and bench were given several coats of light grey paint.

The kitchen itself was not worth putting windows in, so to give us some much needed light, several boards were sawed out and made into a flap which could be lowered or raised as wished, as it was hinged. The flap, when

raised, made an awning to protect the room from the afternoon sun.

An old transom window that had been lying out in the granary for a year or two was inserted above the door. This transom gave us light in rainy weather when the flap had to be closed. As it opened on to the screened room it could be opened on fair days and helped ventilate the kitchen.

When this was done an old linoleum was laid and the edges of the floor varnished with a good varnish stain. The walls were given two coats of buff-colored alabastine with a little rose-colored alabastine added. The roof and rafters were gone over with this preparation and, oh! the difference that did make, all for a very little outlay as to capital and labor. It lightened that cubby hole up and made a different place of it. Some of the left-over paint from the porch was used to paint the window frames and the old door. This cleaned the dingy looking wood-work up to an amazing extent.

A built-in cupboard and also a wood box with a lid, all painted with some of the grey paint added to the room, while some Japanese print with its blue figures made attractive curtains for the window, transom and opening in the wall. An extra set of curtains of pink and white gingham was made as well. These were very attractive as well as they blended nicely with rose tint on wall. A room like that is a pleasure, whatever brand of weather is handed out by the weather man. The men stop, look, then clean their boots before entering on a rainy day, thus the work is easier.

Very little capital is needed to make that old summer kitchen into a livable place, a little paint and a little work and the trick is turned, it is as if magic had been at work in the humble quarters—Marilla R. Whitmore.

## A Partnership With the Children

There comes a time in the life of almost every family when the matter of the young people leaving or staying at home becomes of acute interest. When it is a question of them leaving home and this usually means on the farm leaving the country for the city, parents are often at a loss to understand the reason underlying the unwillingness of their children to remain. They may place the blame on social conditions about them, on the system of education or on the restless nature of their son or daughter. Too often they fail to examine the working of their own home to discover whether or not the blame can be traced to their own door.

A Guide reader from Saskatchewan offers an opinion on this matter. It is an interesting and valuable opinion as it comes from actual experience:

"I have often thought of and even memorized an article which appeared in The Guide some time ago. It made me think and has started me at least on the right road to keeping my own boys on the farm. The article was entitled, Why Boys Leave the Farm. Every successful farmer knows that there is no help like the boys he raises and teaches himself, and still many of those boys when they reach their teens have a hankering for the city. Probably it is as the piece of poetry runs:

'I left my dad, 'twas wrong of course,  
Because my colt became his horse.'



Riding—One of the Best Summer Sports

"I have three boys of my own, and I have always tried to remember those lines in every case, if I give one of my boys an animal I give the other two something as near the same value as possible, and always when it is sold they receive the money for it.

"I have three boys and I am always trying to get them interested in different ways, and there are always more ways than one. I bought my boys a registered sow for a start, and they have registered calves that they always show in the baby beef competition and the pig feeding competition. Now it is surprising the interest those boys of mine are taking in the farm already, and how proud they are when I hand them their very own prize money, and how eager to swell their bank account with it. I might also say that when the offspring arrives it's not like in the poem:

'I threw the hoe and dropped the fork,  
Because my pig became his pork.'

"It is certainly too bad that more farmers cannot realize what they are losing from the farm when their boy starts off for the city, as some leave home so young they don't realize how to spend their money or the value of a dollar. I also let the boys spend their own money, and it is surprising how far they try to make a dollar stretch when they remember how they earned it.

"When you give the boy a team to drive to town, give him the best you can, providing he can handle them, not the poorest that he has to hang over the dash board to whip. He will feel proud of his good horses and take better care of them, and also feel that he is being trusted and treated right.

"Instead of having my boys spend their time in a Chinese restaurant or a pool hall, learning all the slang and slander of the world, I try to make home the centre attraction instead of the town. We invite a few of their chums in and have a game of baseball, football, or anything that they want to indulge in and so make home more than just a word to the boy."

## Science and Jellies

Science is the best friend a home-maker ever had, for it is continually devising new ways of making her profession more efficient. Through the investigations of learned men and women it was found that a certain substance called pectin is responsible for the jelling of some fruits. It was also discovered that the jelly would not "set" unless acid and pectin are present in the right proportions. Such fruits as strawberries, raspberries, pineapple, rhubarb, are lacking in pectin or the right acid or both, and so do not produce a jelly unless combined with fruit juice such as apple, which contains the ingredients in the right proportions.

This information made available by science has guided many homemakers in the making of jellies. In addition, manufacturers have used the knowledge for producing a commercially prepared pectin which greatly simplifies the making of jelly at home. They extract the pectin from fruits rich in the substance and put it up in bottles in the form of a liquid. By using this product according to the directions accompanying it, much of the uncertainty of jelly-making is removed and the results are uniformly good, while the flavor is not diluted as is the case when other fruit juice is used to supply pectin.

Besides these advantages, commercial pectin allows jelly to be made at any time of the year. Fruit juices will keep indefinitely when canned by the cold-pack method and may be used for jelly when needed by adding the prepared pectin. This is particularly useful for homemakers on the farm who find jelly-making an added chore for the busy season.

My little girl wanted a blackboard to use at home. I went up in the attic, found the top of an old sewing table, gave it two coats of dull black paint, then put in some little screws and nailed it to the wall. It has amused her for hours.—Mrs. T.M.

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# The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton.

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Note.—We are receiving a number of letters signed by a pen name, in which the author does not even enclose his own name or address as an evidence of good faith. Such letters all go to the waste paper basket. We do not publish any letters unless the name and address of the writer is enclosed.—Editor.

## To Eradicate Weeds

The Editor.—In the issue of April 25, John Brauder, of Winnipeg, takes up a lot of room in The Guide to say that the plan I have suggested for taking the black seed out of grain at the separator will not work where there are a great many weed seeds, because the sieve will fill up with wild oats. That is just what the common wire cloth which is used ordinarily for mosquito netting will not do and that is why I recommend it to farmers.

Mr. Brauder admits he has not tried it out and gives farmers advice on another plan which he has not tried out.

I have been using the ordinary mosquito wire on the weed sieve of my separator for the past seven years and I know that it will remove practically every small black seed such as pig weed and the mustards and all such small seeds.

It will not take out the wild oats and buckwheat, but such weeds have a feeding value and if there is any in the grain they can be taken out later with the proper fanning mill, but labor is too scarce and high priced at threshing time for the average farmer to use a fanning mill to clean out his weed seeds.

If all the farmers would try my plan of using the mosquito wire on their weed sieves for one fall there would be very few small black weed seeds reach the terminal elevators, or any other elevators.—W. D. Trego, Gleichen, Alta.

## Hog Promotion

The Editor.—Your livestock editor has been trying to put all lard hog breeders out of business by his articles, in which he continually boosts the Canadian Council of Packers and the eastern breeders with a few of the western breeders. Ninety-five

per cent. of pork consumers in Western Canada get nothing better than the juicy kind of pork that is made out of lard hogs, and are well satisfied with it.

I have been officially connected with the American Poland-China Record Association for 16 years. We do not use the other fellow's money to boost our breed, as the Yorkshire men do the money we pay in to the Canadian Records. Neither do we ask the government to force any one to pay us a premium of 10 per cent., so the farmer and feeder will feed our kind.

The American Record Association, received \$11,630 for new members' fees and registered over 69,000 pedigrees; does this look as though we are losing ground in the United States, as your editor inferred in an October issue of 1922? Remember that is only one of three Poland-China Record Associations. Canada only registered a trifle over 16,000 in 1922, or not quite as many as one-fourth of one of our in an October issue of 1922? Remember keep history straight?

We raise hogs for the money there is in it, not for sentimental purposes. I think The Guide is published for this purpose as well. Why not expose the largest combine in Canada? I thought your policy was to that effect, but when it comes to the swine industry this seems to have been forgotten.—F. H. Wieneke, Stonewall, Man.

## Facts and Fancies

The Editor.—The facts brought by the examination of various individuals before the various committees taking evidence are sometimes rather amusing. A minister of the present Saskatchewan government, who has for sometime been lecturing the farmers on the virtues and money making properties of mixed farming was one of the witnesses lately examined. He states that it takes the wool from 50 sheep to furnish him with an all wool suit, and another member with a mathematical brain says that it would take the wool of 450 sheep to furnish a family of five with their needed supply of clothing for a year. Quite a flock. Truly mixed farming at present prices is a cinch—for somebody—but not

for the farmer. An American writer has been delving into the reports of the census bureau and Department of Agriculture in the United States. He finds this: "In purchasing power the farmer's acre of wheat brought him in a period of 30 years, before 1915, \$11.80, but in 1922, its value was only \$8.00. From the last United States census he has found the following fact, that while the agricultural population of the United States forms at least 40 per cent. of the population, yet they received only 17.4 per cent. of the national income, or in other words the farm receives about half of its real share of the wealth produced each year. With these facts in mind no one need wonder at the depopulation of the rural districts, both in the United States and Canada. Nor is this all of the tale, the total public, state, and municipal debt of the United States in 1922 was nearly thirty-one and a half billion of dollars. In 1919 it took over a billion dollars to pay the interest on the national debt alone. He states that 17 per cent. of the nation's income is required to pay the interest on the public debt and adds when we think of the amount needed to pay the interest on the private debt, "the prediction that the people of the United States are headed towards a future of economic slavery seems well founded." Canada's public debt has increased nearly four and a quarter times during the war, and at present amounts to about \$1,400 per family and this debt is as truly yours, as if you owed it to your banker—you pay the interest on it from your income indirectly. To this may be added our provincial and municipal debts, a no small burden. Shylock must have his due.

I think that it may be argued that the position of the farmer in Canada is practically no better than it is in the United States. He does not get his proper share of the national income. With high railway, lake and ocean freights, and being compelled to sell his crop as soon as harvested and buy his goods, not at a world price, but at a world price plus 30 per cent. added and a distribution system that adds another 30 per cent. to his costs, the wonder is that he exists at all. What will be the outcome of these conditions? A part answer is coming now in the restricted acreage of wheat sown in the United States, and the restricted buying in Canada during the past year. We are coming to face in the near future a world shortage of food, a decrease in the world acreage and a partial failure of the crop will produce this state of famine. We are too accustomed to past conditions where the farmer, if not making much money, was at least getting a decent living. There

has been a steady drift townwards for years in all civilized countries. There is at present too many making a living at handling goods and too few at producing.

We have been steadily engaged at mortgaging our future for money to spend in the present, and last but not least, turning over to private persons our public resources for a mere pittance. These resources which we merely hold in trust as it were, for those who may come after us, have been recklessly squandered; witness our timber—fire destroying more than is cut into lumber. Grain being sold for less than the cost of production, not saying anything of the fertility of our soil being given away for a song. And to crown all our follies we have erected money into the position of a god to be worshipped and deferred to, as the main and only object of human endeavor. Money being as economists state merely a tally stick, as the lead bullets of the fur traders were, to aid in the bartering of our goods. The several bank presidents who have given evidence at Ottawa, have much to say about "Fiat Money" and about the gold basis of our money. They know, however, or should know, that the gold basis is mainly a promise. That neither here nor any of the other countries supposed to be on a gold basis could this promise be fulfilled, not even in the United States, which are popularly supposed to have the largest stock of gold extant in modern times. Money, the medium of exchange, has been made in all civilized countries a private monopoly, where it should be a sovereign right of the people. It is this private control and abuse of the privilege, that at the root of the world's troubles to-day. Had the different countries engaged in war confiscated or rather conscripted all increase in wealth made during the war over say a natural one of say 8 per cent., we would not now have a big war debt to pay interest on; and also no one eager for war again, with the object of enriching themselves. War, as Ruskin once said: "If it merely, instead of destroying human lives, would smash all the chinaware and furniture in our homes would not last a week." As it is finance by deflation has doubled the war debt, for debt has to be really paid in goods. What the outcome will be no one seems to know, but there are many prophets telling us that civilization as we have had it in the last eight years might be dispensed with if it would teach us the truth told of old: "That we are all members of one body, and that no part can be injured without hurt to the whole," a truth which all Christians profess to believe but few and they despised, are willing to follow.—"Avalon," Sask.

## TINY SNEEZES ON MAIN STREET

It was a bright, sultry, sunshiny day. Near the big archway that leads into Dooville from the East, Sleepy Sam was snoozing away on his peanut cart; Old Man Grouch was leisurely crossing the street on his way home from the grocery store and Nicholas Nutt was selling popcorn from his new wagon. Then something happened! Sleepy Sam was picked up bodily and came down on top of his red hot stove and in just one second he was wide awake. A little girlie Doo Dad was walking down the street pushing her little baby brother in a Doo Dad baby buggy. Swish-h-h!—the buggy was blown away from her! It ran into Flannelfeet and the first thing he knew he was lying flat on his back with the baby buggy on top of him. A little Doo Dad on a bicycle ran into the curbstone. Over the handlebars he went and bumped into Joe Sawbones, who was standing on the corner. A little Doo Dad was hobbling down the street on crutches. He was upset and blown through the door of a little Doo Dad warehouse; Old Man Grouch bumped into the lamp post; a little Doo Dad on a scooter was blown over and landed on his nose; another blown head first over the fence and the little Doo Dad mending the aerial was blown off the steeple, and had it not been for the wires would have had a dangerous fall. What could the matter be? Every one was sure a cyclone had struck the village. That is, every one but Roly and Poly thought so. They knew it was not a cyclone. They had found a box of Old Man Grouch's snuff, and while Sleepy Sam was sleeping and Nicholas Nutt was busy and Tiny was drowsing in the warm sunshine, Roly sneaked up and gave a great sniff of it to Tiny. Tiny giggled and squirmed and twisted and then he sneezed as no elephant had ever sneezed before—in Dooville. It almost wrecked the village.





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### Grass Seed

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER,** "Guernsey" No. 1 tested strain, never winter killed, scarified, ten cents pound, f.o.b. Guernsey (C.P.R.), or Watrous (C.N.R.), sacks free. Safe to sow until July first. Western rye grass, eight cents pound. C.o.d. shipments if desired. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 21-5

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED—** Crown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sinituluta, Sask., bags included. W. G. Hill & Sons.

**GOOD, RECLEANED, HOG, COMMON AND** any quantity Siberian millet, four cents pound. Six hundred bushels scarified White Blossom sweet clover, eight cents. Thurbly Elliott, Carnduff, Sask. 23-4

**SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, RE-** cleaned, sacked, 8 1/2 cents pound. Golden millet, 4 1/2 cents pound. Business and seed guaranteed. Howard Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 23-3

**WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—GROWN** from Harris McPayden's nitro-cultured seed on fallow, hulled, cleaned, scarified, ten cents per pound. E. R. Clark, Sinituluta, Sask. 23-6

**FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, RE-** cleaned, heavy seed, no noxious weeds, bags free, six cents pound. Rod Christie, Grenfell, Sask. 21-7

**SELLING—LARGE QUANTITY BROME SEED,** cleaned, bagged, free noxious weeds, ten cents pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. Morrish, Oxbow, Sask. 25-2

**RYE GRASS, CHOICE QUALITY SEED, RE-** cleaned, sacked, eight cents pound. Whiting Seed Farm, Traynor, Sask. 20-6

**SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET, \$4.00, 100,** bags included. Clifford Spencer, Carnduff, Sask.

## Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

**McLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED No 1** pure white clover, \$8.00 cash per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto; also good quality buckwheat, \$6.00 per crate of six ten-pound pails. N. K. McLean, 453 Church St., Toronto, formerly of 37 Armstrong Ave. 23-4

**WE PAY FREIGHT—PETTIT'S CLOVER** honey. Special design lithographed pails. Two 60-pound crates, delivered, Manitoba, \$10.20; Saskatchewan, \$10.50; Alberta, \$10.80 crate. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 25-5

**FRUIT—BEST VARIETIES, ORDER NOW.** Strawberries, \$3.25; raspberries, \$3.25; gooseberries, \$2.00; red currants, \$2.25; black currants, \$2.75; preserving cherries, \$2.00; sweet cherries, \$2.25; Blings, \$3.00. W. G. Littlejohn, Erickson, B.C. 25-3

**PEACHES, APRICOTS, PLUMS, PEARS AND** other Okanagan fruit, fresh from my orchard to your home. Send for my new 1923 price list and order sheet. S. B. Snider, Triangle Ranch, West Summerland, B.C. 23-5

**FRESH FRUITS DIRECT FROM GROWER.** Strawberries, \$2.50; famous Bing cherries, \$2.75. Order a trial shipment today. Cash with order. Karl Kleist, Creston, B.C. 23-3

**MAPLE SYRUP—GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY** pure, \$11 cash per crate of six gallons, about 80 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. N. K. McLean, 453 Church St., Toronto, formerly of 37 Armstrong Ave. 23-4

**CHOICE STRAWBERRIES, \$3.25; RASPBERRIES,** \$3.25; cherries, \$2.25. Write for complete list. Pacific Fruits, New Westminster, B.C. 22-5

**STRAWBERRIES, LOGANBERRIES, BLACK-** berries, large cherries, etc. Write for price list. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliweck, B.C. 24-3

**SAVE MONEY BUYING YOUR FRUITS DIRECT** from grower. Write for price list. Highland Farm, Box 286, Mission City, B.C. 25-5

**RHUBARB—21 CENTS POUND, F.O.B. NELSON** Clark, Treesbank, Man. 25-2



## FARM LANDS

See also General  
Miscellaneous

## MAMMOTH AUCTION SALE

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 29

Of Peter B. McLaren's Farm Lands, Stock and Machinery, at CLEARWATER, MAN.

ONE AND ONE-HALF Sections of land will be auctioned in one lot or divided, three-quarter section on each side of the Sunshine Highway.

This farm has been successfully farmed for forty years, without a crop failure. For anyone contemplating mixed farming it is ideal. The south three-quarter section has a frame house and buildings for hog ranching. The north three-quarter section has large cement block house, with beautiful grounds; also horse-stable, cow-stable, piggery, chicken-house and granary. Six hundred acres under cultivation. This has all the poplar wood required, also oak for posts. A small creek, open the year round.

Besides the above will be offered thirty head of horses, fifteen of which are registered Clydesdales, two young stallions, one of which has won prizes at the Brandon Spring and Summer Fairs. These are as fine a lot of horses as you will ever see under one roof and by one breeder. Twenty-five head of cattle, chiefly Hereford blood; also pure-bred Berkshire pigs and Oxford sheep. This is your chance to get a start in pure-bred stock.

I reserve the right to sell the farm privately before the sale, or if auctioned at sale a reserve bid will be placed on same. If you are interested come and look it over. It is within one mile of town with a graded school, churches and railroad. Trains will be met at Clearwater, at any time. Write or wire.

P. B. McLAREN

## OREGON ALFALFA LAND

NO cash payment, long-time terms; 50,000 acres available for immediate settlement. Irrigated alfalfa land in cultivation, fine for grain and blue grass pasture. Ideal for dairy, hogs and poultry. Crops safe from frost or hail. \$40 an acre and up, plus water; near town and railway. For report on crops, climate, market and settlement plan, write at once.

## OREGON STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

105 Oregon Bldg., Portland, Ore., U.S.A.

## COLUMBIA BASIN LANDS

Get Government data, \$15 Acre. Terms. Send for folder.

A. ALLARDYCE, Special Agent,  
SPOKANE, WASH.

40 ACRES; FURNISHED HOUSE, STOCK, crops, tools, only \$2,300. On main high-way, convenient R.R. town; machine-worked loamy fields; 200 to 300 bushel potatoes acre common; valuable woodlot; 30 apple trees; comfortable house, good barn, granary, poultry house. Only \$2,300, horse, cow, heifer, poultry, tools, implements, crops included to settle soon, less than half cash. Details, page 67. Illustrated Catalogue Bargains—many states. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 427LE Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

ONTARIO'S LATEST FARMING OPPORTUNITIES—Dairy farms, grain farms, stock farms, fruit and poultry farms, part cash; convenient terms of payment. State your requirements and get copy latest 60-page illustrated catalogue free, describing half a hundred Ontario's best farming sections and farm descriptions with price and terms. Issued by the Farm Lands Department, The United Farmers Co-operative Co. Ltd., of Ontario. Address—109 George Street, Toronto.

ALFALFA LAND IN SUNNY SOUTHERN Alberta—in the famous Lethbridge northern irrigation district—at low prices and on easy terms. Will also grow big crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, vegetables, small fruits, etc. Ample moisture means sure returns. Near towns, markets, railways, good schools. Write for full information to the Irrigation Council, 111 Provincial Buildings, Lethbridge, Alta.

LYLETON DISTRICT—ONE OF THE RICHEST and best in the province of Manitoba, a half-section (319 acres) for \$4,800. 50 acres broken this year; sharp black loam on clay, ample water, good well and excellent farm buildings. If you are interested write us and we will arrange for inspection by you. Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry Street, Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA. For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34tf

SETTLERS, ATTENTION!—WE HAVE THREE thousand acres improved farm land; quarters, halves. Some Prairie, Weyburn district, low prices, fair cash payment, six one-half per cent. amortization plan over 30 years. Write for particulars. Canadian Investment Co. Ltd., Weyburn, Sask. 25-5

CANADIAN FARMERS—JOIN OUR COLONY Rich agriculture and stock land. One dollar per acre. All tillable. Wonderful climate; good markets; no winter; no taxes; no crop failures. Booklet 50 cents; literature free. Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Oregon. 23-5

LAND FOR RENT—WE WILL RENT S.E. 1/4, 35, 14, 5 West of 3rd, near Treadwell; land to be followed 1923 and cropped 1924. Write the Treasurer, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Ltd., Regina. 25-2

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE, CHEAP. ONE of the best districts in Canada. Homesteads and ranch sites located. For information, write Viggo Nielsen, Canwood, Sask. 24-5

FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, GOING CONCERN. Bargain if taken before July, \$7,000 cash. Balance arranged. Write Box 243, Olds, Alta. 23-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 23-5

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 1f

SELLING—HALF-SECTION, HIGHLY IMPROVED, Yorkton district, 100 acres crop, \$17.50 an acre. Terms. Box 16, Yorkton, Sask. 23-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

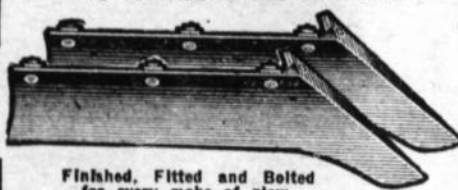
I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS. Describe fully and state price. R. A. McNown, 375 Wilkinson Building, Omaha, Neb.

FARM FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION. APPLY TO E. Peterson, Excel, Alta. 24-2

## FARM MACHINERY &amp; AUTOS

## PLOW SHARES

TO FIT ALL MAKES OF PLOWS

Finished, Fitted and Bolted  
for every make of plow.

Mr. Farmer, we sell to you direct at these prices. Freight or express is nothing to what we save you. We have shares in stock ready for quick shipment, to fit every make of plow. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

12-inch	14-inch	16-inch	18-inch
\$2.75	\$3.10	\$3.45	\$3.75

Give Number on Old Shares when ordering.

MACLEOD'S LIMITED  
WINNIPEG

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SEND IT TO US—IT'S OUR SPECIALTY

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MAGNETO SERVICE STATION LTD.  
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MAGNETO REPAIRING—OUR SPECIALTY

If you are looking for expert service and guaranteed workmanship on all makes of Magnetos, Starters and Generators, try our 24-hour service. Hundreds of satisfied customers.

AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRIC CO.

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168 BANNATYNE AVE. E., WINNIPEG

SAVE FROM 25 PER CENT. TO 50 PER CENT. GASOLINE IN YOUR CAR, with the Stansky Vaporizer and Decarbonizer—make 40 miles per gallon. Can be attached to any car in a few minutes. Price, \$4.50 delivered. Thirty days trial. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. JOS. GAMACHE, Distributor, LAURIER, MAN.

EMPIRE-BALTIC CREAM SEPARATORS. Special offer, \$25, freight paid. Type, M. O. Capacity, 140 pounds per hour. All sizes to 1,000 pounds capacity at a similar saving. Thousands in use. Thirty days trial. Write for details. Robinson-Alamo Limited, 140 Princess Street, Winnipeg.

SELL—10-20 TITAN AND TWO-FURROW 14-inch Hamilton plow, power lift, stubble bottoms; or trade for team five-year-old mares. 1,700 pounds, good conformation and sound. Engine plowed and disced 240 and seeded 110 acres. W. H. Mercier, Cramersburg, Sask. 24-2

AUTO TIRES—LOWEST PRICES FIRST-grade standard makes. Guaranteed at less money than you pay elsewhere. Get this bargain. 30 x 3 1/2, fabric, \$7.95; cords, \$12.45. Tubes, \$1.75 each. Other sizes at corresponding low prices. Reference, this paper. Tire Exchange Ltd., 575 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 21-5

SNAP—25-45 MOGUL ENGINE. 36-56 AULTman-Taylor separator, good condition, \$1,000 cash. Outfit at Bateman, Sask. G. G. Fowler, Waskatenau, Alta. 21-5

SELLING—20-40 RUMELY OIL-PULL, 32-INCH Case separator, both like new. Part cash and terms to responsible party. Albert C. Isert, Dewberry, Alta. 25-2

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY 26 H.P. STEAM engine; Nichols-Shepard 40-60 separator, with belts and tank. Good working order. \$1,000. H. Miron, Aubigny, Man. 25-3

SELLING OR TRADE FOR LARGER ENGINE—16-30 Twin City tractor, good shape; also John Deere engine disc. What offers? C. H. Jarvis, Dacotah, Man. 25-2

SELLING—FAIRBANKS - MORSE 20-H.P. portable gasoline engine and 24-inch American-Abel separator, complete, ready to run. Price, \$500. Will take stock. J. R. Dash, Kipling, Sask. 25-3

SELLING—AVERY 20, STEAM, EIGHT-FURROW Canton gang. Price, \$1,000. W. J. Stewart, Russell, Man. 25-3

SELLING—18-36 AVERY GAS ENGINE. GOOD condition. Would exchange for steam tractor. Thos. Hobbs, Pangman, Sask. 25-3

SELL OR EXCHANGE—JOHN DEERE ENGINE gang, four or six bottom, good order. What offers? R. L. Stepien, La Salle, Man. 25-2

WANTED—14-FT. GARDEN CITY FEEDER for 28-inch Case separator and one wing feeder in good condition. Box 13, Batrum, Sask. 25-3

WANTED—28-48 RUMELY SEPARATOR OR other standard make. Box 76, Rowletta, Sask. 25-3

SALE OR TRADE—COCKSHUTT PLOWS, eight-furrow stubble and breaker. Ready for work. W. Carpendale, Oxbow, Sask. 22-5

SELLING—TEN-FOOT COCKSHUTT ENGINE discs, good as new. Wanted—No. 31 Oliver cultivator. Elmer Lockhart, Liddstone, Man. 23-3

RUMELY 20-60 STEAM OUTFIT. TAKE horses, cattle as part. Snap at once. W. J. Miller, Clouston, Sask. 24-2

WANTED—22-INCH GARDEN CITY FEEDER. James McConnell, Carnduff, Sask. 23-5

\$300 BUYS GOOD RUNNING, 1917, MAXWELL touring car. Peter Gabrielson, Spy Hill, Sask.

KIRSTIN—ONE MAN, No. 9, STUMP PULLER. Price, \$50. Walter Heale, Teulon, Man.

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

WHOLESALE FARM SUPPLIES. BOTTOM prices. References growers we have shipped. Salt, sugar. Cement, full car lots. Round or split Cedar fence posts. Strictly high-grade coast lumber. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co., 801 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg.

CORDWOOD—POPLAR CORDWOOD AT reduced prices. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

SPRUCE POLES, 16 FEET, 12 CENTS EACH; 14 feet, 10 cents each. Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 25-5

## Bees and Bee-keepers' Supplies

ANDREWS & SON, CORNER VICTOR AND Portage, Winnipeg, Man., manufacturers and importers beekeepers' supplies. Complete line carried in stock. Write for catalog and price list.

SELLING—ITALIAN BEES, \$15 PER HIVE A. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 24-3

## TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, \$2.50; Haulbourg, \$3.00; Quesnel, \$3.50; Box 50 cigars, \$2.25 up. Richard-Belliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 22-8

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE three-year-old natural leaf, greatly enjoyed by pipe smokers, at 40 cents to 80 cents per pound. A two-pound package of samples will be sent postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 23-26

## PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

QUALITY DEVELOPING AND PRINTING. Send negative for sample print free. Do not take chances on old films. Get fresh films from us. We pay postage. Manitoba Photo Supply Co., Winnipeg.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

DAIRYMAN WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF A dairy farm. Good wages. Apply to J. D. Sifton, Second Avenue N.W., Moose Jaw, Sask. 24-3

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

BETTER BREAD! USE HO-MAYDE BREAD Improver! It will give a finer, sweeter, larger loaf. Perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer or send 15 cents to Western agents: C. & J. Jones, Lombard Street, Winnipeg.

WOOL—HAVE ORDERS TWO MILLION pounds. Highest prices paid. Ship promptly. Write for circular. McMillan Fur and Wool Company, 277 Rupert St., Winnipeg. 22-5

SCRAP—SHIP US YOUR BRASS, COPPER, lead, radiators, rubbers, rags. Ask us about mixed scrap iron. Manitoba Woolen Stock and Metal Co., Winnipeg. 24-3

MONUMENTS OF QUALITY—CATALOG AND prices on application. Winnipeg Marble & Tile Co. Ltd., 199 Main St., Winnipeg. 20-13

ARMY USED TENTS, 14 FOOT DIAMETER, \$19.50; wall tents, like new, 7x9, \$12; 10x12, \$18; 12x14, \$25. Pickles Tents, Winnipeg. 22-5

THE CHEAPEST INSURANCE YOU CAN BUY. Line your chimney with flue lining. Thos. Jackson and Sons, Winnipeg. 22-5

## DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 251f

## DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGETABLE powder soluble in water: Chartreuse, anisette, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Bellevue Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 23-13

## The Dude Wrangler

Continued from Page 15

then with a return of defiance flung at him:

"You'll pay for this, young fellow!"

Wallie's short laugh was mocking.

"Why don't you sue me for damages? I'd be flattered to death at the implication that I had any money. It might help my credit."

With a shrug he turned and walked toward Helene Spenceley. Her eyes were shining, and there was a singular smile on her face as he went up to her, but whether she smiled or frowned did not seem to matter much to Wallie.

He was not a pretty sight at the moment, and he knew it. A lump had risen on his jaw and one eye was closing, his hair was powdered with gypsum dust, and the sleeve of his shirt was torn out at the shoulder, but he had no apologies to make for anything and there was that in his manner which said so.

Helene laughed as she put out her hand to him.

"Was that a part of the regular programme or an impromptu feature of the day's entertainment?"

"It's been brewing," Wallie replied, briefly.

"Aren't you surprised to see me?"

"Not particularly."

"Or glad?"

"I'm always that."

"This came yesterday while I was in Prouty, and I volunteered to deliver it. I thought it might be important." She handed him a telegram.

"That was good of you." His face softened a little, and still more as he read the message.

He passed it to Helene:

Will you come home if I tell you I was wrong and want you?

AUNT MARY.

Wallie mused softly:

"It must have been hard for her to write that."

"Will you go?" Helene asked, quickly.

Wallie did not answer. He stood motionless, staring at the road where the heat waves shimmered, his absent gaze following a miniature cyclone that picked up and whirled a little cloud of powdered gypsum, while Helene waited.

Her eyes were upon his face with an expression that would have arrested his attention if he had seen it, but he seemed to have forgotten her and her question.

When he spoke, finally, it was to himself, rather, as if in denunciation of the momentary temptation which the telegram had been to him.

"No!" emphatically, "I'm not going back like a prodigal who can't stand the gaff any longer! I won't slink into a soft berth because it's offered, and admit that I'm not man enough to stand up and take what comes to me! I'm licked again—proper—and," harshly, "I don't expect anybody to believe in me, but I won't stay licked if I can help it!"

"I'm said to be a good 'picker,' and I've always believed in you, Wallace Macpherson," Helene said, slowly.

He stared his incredulity, then replied with ungracious irony:

"You've concealed it well."

"Flattery is bad for growing boys," she smiled mischievously.

"I'm sure you've never spoiled any one by it. You've treated me like a hound, mostly."

Her eyes sparkled as she answered: "I like hounds, if they have mettle."

"Even when they run themselves down following a cold trail?" he asked in self-derision.

Her reply was interrupted by voices raised in altercation in the vicinity of the supply-wagon. A clump of bushes concealed the disputants, but they easily recognized the rasping nasal tones of Mr. Stott and the menacing

Continued on Page 23

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tufft



## More Than Half Gone

When Grustark has a weed to pull he waits until the moon is full, for pulling weeds when moons are new stirs up the Furies and their crew. When Grustark has a hen to set, you couldn't make him on a bet place eggs beneath that brooding bird while crows and hoot owls can be heard. He has a special spookless day for starting out to cut his hay, a day when sprites are feeling good before he'll saw a cord of wood, a day when omens are asleep before he'll shear his flock of sheep, a day hand-picked to sell his goat lest angered goblins rock the boat, a day of calm in fairyland before he'll let the fruit be canned. He has a dread of this and that, a sloping ladder, or a cat, a falling star, a playful hog, a crowing hen, a moaning dog, a graveyard or a donkey's bray, and Friday—most unlucky day! Above his bed, above his door, he hangs up horse-shoes, three and four, he lives on hope of pulling through this spookful world of bugaboo, until some monarch, wise and good, kicks "thirteen" from the numberhood. He lives in shadows, shades of wrath, he treads a strange and canny path, he lives a life of dodge and duck, a constant bid for better luck, while fearing, knowing, every day a jinx is hard to drive away. Grustark is HERE where people live and play the game of take and give, he's here where things are sane and real, where normal senses see and feel, yet he, poor soul, I do declare, is more than half way "over there," and it is hard to farm, I say, when one is more than half away!



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., June 15, 1923.

**WHEAT.**—Market has continued to advance throughout the week, closing at the high point today of 118½ for July and 119 for No. 1 Northern. Buying power has been very strong and with offerings comparatively light, markets advanced easily. The undertone appears firm on the nearby delivery, but the October new crop option is losing ground as compared with the cash article on account of the very optimistic outlook with regard to the 1923 crop. Markets are now developing into crop weather markets and beneficial rains or lack of moisture will be price-making factors for the next month or two. It is generally agreed amongst the grain trade that the surplus of the 1922 crop, is now pretty well sold out. Stocks have decreased 50 per cent. during the past few weeks and indications are that the terminal elevators will be carrying little wheat a month from now.

**OATS and BARLEY.**—Markets have been inactive and influenced chiefly by action of wheat. There is a moderate amount of export business being worked and all grades of oats have been in good demand. The lower grades of barley have also been in good demand, but the top grade is not wanted.

**FLAX.**—Prices are firm but light trade passing. Crushers taking all offerings.

**RYE.**—Market is neglected and unless an export demand develops to clean up stocks at lake front prices will likely go lower.

## Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur June 11 to June 16, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 2 CW
June 11	91½	48½	46½	46½	45	43½	53½	49½	46½	46½	238½	234½	218½	70½
12	91½	48½	46½	46½	44½	43	54½	50½	47½	47½	247½	243½	237½	70½
13	92½	48½	46½	46½	44½	43	54½	50½	47½	47½	248½	244½	228½	71½
14	92½	48½	46½	46½	44½	43	55	51	48	48	245½	241½	225½	69½
15	93½	48½	46½	46½	45½	43½	55½	51½	48½	48½	248½	244½	228½	70½
16	92½	49	47	47	45½	44	55	51½	47½	47½	248½	244½	223½	69½
Week Ago	92½	48½	46½	46½	45½	43½	54½	50½	47½	47½	235	231	215	70½
Year Ago	76	51½	49½	49½	46½	43½	64	62½	59½	57½	239½	230½	216½	88½

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

No. 1 dark northern, \$1.14½; No. 1 northern, \$1.12½ to \$1.22½; No. 2 northern, \$1.10½ to \$1.17½; No. 3 northern, \$1.05½ to \$1.13½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.15½ to \$1.23½; No. 1 hard, \$1.13½ to \$1.16½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.09½ to \$1.11½; No. 1 hard, \$1.07½ to \$1.10½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.04 to \$1.08; No. 1 durum, \$1.01 to \$1.03; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.02 to \$1.07; No. 2 durum, 99c to \$1.02; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.00 to \$1.05; No. 3 durum, 97c to \$1.00. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 78c to 78½c; No. 3 yellow, 75½c to 77c; No. 2 mixed, 75½c to 76½c; No. 3 mixed, 74½c to 75½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 40½c to 41½c; No. 3 white, 39½c to 40½c; No. 4 white, 37½c to 38½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 57c to 59c; medium to good, 54c to 56c; lower grades, 52c to 54c. Rye—No. 2, 66½c to 66½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.90.

## WHEAT PRICES June 11 to 16 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
June 11	115½	115½	111½	107½	104½	98½
12	116½	115½	112½	107½	104½	98½
13	117½	116½	113½	108½	105½	98½
14	117½	116½	113½	108	105½	99½
15	119	117½	114½	109½	106½	100½
16	118½	116½	114	108½	106	100
Week Ago	117½	116½	113	108½	105½	99½
Year Ago	131½	126½	116½	104	95	84

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

June 11 to 16 inclusive	11	12	13	14	15	16	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
July 116½	116½	117½	117	118½	117½	117½	124	
Oct. 108½	108½	109½	108½	109½	109	108½	117½	
Oats—								
July 48½	48½	48	48½	48½	48½	48½	51½	
Oct. 42½	42½	43	42½	43	43	43	45½	
Barley—								
July 54½	55½	55½	55½	56½	55½	55½	64½	
Oct. 53½	53½	54	54½	55½	55½	53½	60½	
Flax—								
July 238½	247½	248½	245½	248½	248½	235	234½	
Oct. 207½	213½	213½	207	210½	210½	206	214½	
Rye—								
July 71½	71½	72½	70½	71½	70½	71	89	
Oct. 70½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	70½	70½	

## WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. report as follows for the week ending June 15, 1923:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,088; hogs, 4,067; sheep, 160. Last week: Cattle, 3,000; hogs, 3,833; sheep, 235.

The cattle run during the past week has been about on a level with last week, prices on good quality grain-fed stuff holding steady. There is a light run of grass cattle already coming on the market, and these as usual are selling considerably below the price of grain-finished cattle. Prime grain-fed butcher and export steers continue to bring from 7c to 7½c; medium to good qualities, 6½c to 7c; prime cows, 4c to 4½c; medium to good, 3½c to 4c. Prime heifers, 6c to 6½c; medium to good, 5c to 6c. Choice stocker and feeder steers from 4½c to 5½c, depending on quality; medium to good, 4c to 4½c; good grass-fed butcher steers from 5c to 5½c; medium to good, 4½c to 5c. All classes of calves are selling a shade lower. Milkers and springers finding a shade poorer market.

During the week hogs have held their own and continue to be quotable at \$8.35, with a 10 per cent. premium on select hogs.

The sheep and lamb market continues firm with very light deliveries, choice last year's lambs bringing from 12c to 13c; top sheep, from 6c to 7c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:  
Prime butcher steers ..... \$6.75 to \$7.25  
Good to choice steers ..... 5.50 to 6.50  
Medium to good steers ..... 5.00 to 5.50  
Common steers ..... 4.25 to 4.75  
Choice feeder steers ..... 4.75 to 5.50  
Common feeder steers ..... 4.00 to 4.50  
Choice stocker steers ..... 4.00 to 4.50  
Common stocker steers ..... 3.25 to 3.75  
Choice butcher heifers ..... 6.00 to 6.50  
Fair to good heifers ..... 5.00 to 6.00  
Medium heifers ..... 4.00 to 5.00

Choice stock heifers ..... \$3.00 to \$4.00  
Choice butcher cows ..... 4.25 to 4.75  
Fair to good cows ..... 3.50 to 4.00  
Bred stock cows ..... 2.50 to 3.00  
Canner cows ..... 1.75 to 2.25  
Choice veal calves ..... 7.00 to 8.00  
Common calves ..... 4.00 to 5.00  
Heavy bull calves ..... 3.50 to 4.50

## SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the Union Stock Yards today were: Cattle, 800; calves, 1,000; hogs, 7,000; sheep, 100; cars, 139.

### Cattle

Beef steers, \$4.50 to \$10.50; bulk of sales, \$7.50 to \$9.50; cows, heifers, \$3.75 to \$9.50; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$7.50.

Canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$3.50; bulk of sales, \$2.50 to \$3.25.

Bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$4.25.

Veal calves, \$4.00 to \$9.50; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$9.25.

Stock-feeding steers, \$4.00 to \$7.50; bulk of sales, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

### Hogs

Hogs, \$5.00 to \$6.75; bulk of sales, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

### Sheep

Lambs, \$7.50 to \$13.75.

Ewes, \$1.00 to \$5.50; bulk of sales, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

Wethers, \$4.50 to \$7.50.

Yearlings, 7.50 to \$11.50.

Bucks, \$2.00 to \$3.00.

## CALGARY LIVESTOCK

Receipts of livestock to the yards today consisted of 195 calves, 469 hogs and 12 sheep. Four loads of contract cattle sold at \$7.50. Few good steers sold at \$6.00. Medium butcher heifers, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Good butcher cows, \$3.85 to \$4.85. Good stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$4.75. Good stocker heifers, \$3.00 to \$3.40. Thick smooth hogs, \$8.75.

## BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Glasgow reports 476 Canadian stores sold on June 4, from 11c to 14c per lb., alive. Dundee sold 324 head on June 2, from 12c to 13½c. A further consignment of 240 head sold on June 5 at similar prices. Aberdeen sold 297 Canadians from 12c to 14c. Best Scotch beef sold at Glasgow from 14c to 15c. Supplies were heavy and a first class trade was in evidence. A fairly strong demand for suitable short-keep feeders is reported.

Birkenhead sold 818 Canadian fat cattle from 22c to 23c in sink. A shipment of 528 Canadian stores were landed but were not sold by June 7.

London, no Canadian dressed sides. English sides 22c. Supplies light.

## BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest and lean, 80s to 90s.; prime 80s to 86s. American 70s to 80s.; Irish 93s to 100s.; Danish 86s to 98s. Steadier tone to all classes, accumulation being cleared. Danish killings, 51,346.

## EGGS AND POULTRY

**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: This market continues firm and dealers are quoting 20c delivered, to country shippers. Extras jobbing 28c to 30c, firsts 26c to 28c, seconds 21c to 23c. Receipts are lighter. Some cars of seconds are being offered at 20c Winnipeg. During the past week there were 26 inspections on the prairie provinces.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**

—Eggs: Some dealers are quoting 18c to 19c for straight receipts, delivered, loss off and others, firsts 21c, seconds 17c. Several cars have been packed for inter-provincial shipment during the past week. Receipts are reported lighter. Poultry: A few live fowl are arriving in the North Battleford section at 10c to 12c delivered.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: This market remains unchanged. Receipts are light, quality fair. Dealers are quoting country shippers, delivered, cases returned, extras 20c, firsts 18c, seconds 13c, and these are jobbing extras 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 20c. Some sales have been made during the past week to eastern buyers, but quite a number of

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dealers are storing what surplus is arriving. Poultry: Very little business passing except in frozen stock for hotel and restaurant trade.

## Distribute Seed for Growers

The seed distributing service inaugurated last year by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, has issued its first report. The influence that this enterprise has exerted in making Alberta seed famous and getting better prices for the growers, may be estimated by the fact that in this first year of operation, even though the volume of business was purposely limited because of the certain difficulties expected, seed service was responsible for the sale of 25,000 bushels. Ontario, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and intervening states and provinces were all purchasers; 312 farmers in Alberta being also numbered among the purchasers. Marquis wheat was the biggest single offer, 6,022 bushels having been marketed through the Edmonton warehouse. Victory and Banner oats to the extent of 3,972 and 3,627 bushels respectively, were also distributed from Edmonton. A further increase in the capacity of the plant this year will go a long way to realizing the ideal of the founders of this distributing system to make Alberta famous as the seed grain producing province of the Dominion.

The report states that some grain received was not sufficiently cleaned before being shipped to the warehouse, and, as a consequence, the dockage loss through the very efficient cleaning machinery installed was in some cases very high. This compels the management to warn all shippers to clean well in the coming year, so as to save paying freight on dockage. The report gratefully mentions the action of the railroads in granting a special rate on seed grain of less than half the regular rate. This is unquestionably a great aid in making the operation of the scheme a success, and in promoting a lucrative sideline for Alberta farmers.

## The Dude Wrangler

Continued from Page 22

bellow peculiar to the cook in moments of excitement.

The wrangle ended abruptly, and while Helene and Wallie stood wondering as to what the silence meant, Pinkey with a wry smile upon his face came toward them.

"Well, I guess we're out of the dude business," he said, laconically.

"What's the matter now?" Wallie demanded so savagely that the two burst out laughing.

"Nothin' much, except that Hicks is runnin' Stott with the butcher-knife and aims to kill him. I don't know as

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I blame him. He said his grub was full of ants and looked like scraps for Fido."

Wallie was alarmed, but Pinkey reassured him.

"Don't worry! He won't catch him, unless he's got wings, the gait Stott was travellin'. He'll be at the hotel in about twenty minutes—it's only five miles. What do you make of this, pardner?" Pinkey handed him a worn and grimy envelope as he added in explanation:

"I found it stuck in the cupboard of the wagon."

Wallie took the envelope, wondering grimly as he turned it over if there was anything left that could surprise him. There was. On the back was written:

Ellery Hicks INSULTED August 3rd, this year of our Lord, 1920.

Below, in pencil, was a list of the party with every name crossed out save Mr. Stott's, and at the bottom, ornamented with many curlicues and beautifully shaded, was the significant sentence, with the date as yet blank:

Ellery Hicks AVENGED, August—this year of our Lord, 1920.

(To be continued next week.)

## Address Wanted

The Guide has inadvertently lost track of the name and address of the subscriber whose article on crop rotation was published in our issue of April 18, over the pen name of "Sweet Clover." Will "Sweet Clover" please reply to this notice so that we may get in touch with him?



Don't Miss these Wonderful Offers--Save Real Money by Participating in

# JOHN CHRISTIE'S 1st BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

THOUSANDS OF WESTERN FARMERS are taking advantage of the WONDERFUL PRICES we are offering in celebration of our 1st Birthday. Nothing like these values have ever been known in the West before. We are SACRIFICING OUR PROFITS for the whole of the month of June just to let you know about the exceptional quality of our goods. These genuine British Government Surplus War Supplies, all manufactured of the highest-quality material, are worth a great deal more than our ordinary prices, and at these Birthday Celebration prices their VALUE IS REMARKABLE.



**DON'T DELAY SENDING YOUR ORDER.** All letters bearing the post date-stamp of June 30 will be accepted, but **ALL ORDERS AFTER THAT DATE CAN ONLY BE FILLED AT OUR REGULAR PRICES.** This is not a sale, but merely a **BIRTHDAY OFFER** in celebration of the completion of a successful year's trading. Our guarantee goes with all goods—**YOU GET YOUR MONEY BACK PROMPTLY IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED.**

**GREEN WILLESSEN TARPULINS**, known the world over. Rot-proof and water-proof, and will last for years. Specially made for covering British Army Supplies and Ship's Hatchways. Indispensable on the farm. 10 feet x 14 feet, \$4.50; 8 feet x 12 feet, \$10.50; 6 feet x 6 feet, \$1.98.

**SPECIAL BEDFORD CORD RIDING BREECHES**, made for British Government for service in India. Sizes 28 to 36. Regularly sold by us at \$2.45. Special June Birthday Celebration price. Per pair \$1.98.

**ENGLISH GABARDINE RIDING BREECHES**, with double seats, hip pockets, two front pockets, belt straps, laced legs and buttons. Sizes 28 to 42. Our regular line of \$2.75. June Birthday Celebration price. Per pair \$2.45.

**BEDFORD CORD BRITISH ARMY RIDING BREECHES**, officers' pattern, with buckskin strappings. Sizes 30 to 40. Regular value, \$4.45. June Birthday Celebration price. Per pair \$3.98.

**BRITISH OFFICERS' RIDING BREECHES**, made of English Wool Bedford Cord, with genuine buckskin strappings. Sizes 32 to 42. Will wear for years. Worth \$30. June Birthday Celebration price. Per pair \$10.45.

**BRITISH ARMY LEGGINGS**, all-leather, spring front blocked, without seam at back. All straps sewn on by hand. Especially suitable for riding and farm wear. Give calf measurement. June Birthday Celebration price. Per pair \$2.75.

**BRITISH ARMY FOOTBALL BOOTS**, made from best natural hide, block toe-cap, strap across shoulder sole and iron riveted. June Birthday Celebration price. Per pair \$3.75.

**FOOTBALL STOCKINGS**, all-wool and lasting wear. June Birthday Celebration price. Per pair 85c.

**BRITISH ARMY FOOTBALLS**, cut from superior hide, eight panels, complete with bladder. June Birthday Celebration price. Each \$1.95.

**BRITISH GOVERNMENT ARMY BLANKETS**, shipped direct from British Army stocks. Sold regularly at \$1.95 each. Indispensable for hunting, camping, thrashing and emergency uses in the farm home. Stock up for fall at this price. \$1.65. June Birthday Celebration. Each \$1.65.

**BRITISH GOVERNMENT HORSE BLANKETS**, absolutely new and shipped direct from British Government Ordnance stocks. Warmly lined, and made with two sureingles, with brass eyelets. Regularly sold in the west at \$13 per pair. Special price for our June Birthday Celebration. Each \$2.98.

**BRITISH OFFICERS' SPECIAL GREY BLANKETS**, made of best quality military long-staple wool, beautiful dark grey shade, size 72 ins. x 90 ins. Weight 9 lbs. Regular price, \$9.00. Birthday Celebration price. Per pair \$8.00.

**NEW FLAX HAVERSACKS**, 10 inches square, complete with shoulder straps. Regularly 90c. June Birthday Celebration price. Each 60c.

**ALL-WOOL BRITISH ARMY SOCKS**, made of high-grade wool, and ideal for farm wear. Guaranteed less than wholesale cost. Per pair 45c.

**IMPERIAL REGULATION PUTTEES**, made of highest-grade war material. June Birthday Celebration price. Per pair \$1.55.

**RUBBERIZED GROUND SHEETS**, waterproof, with brass eyelets. Size 6 feet 6 inches x 3 feet. Wonderful value at our June Birthday Celebration.

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**BRITISH ARMY BELL TENTS**, slightly used, but in first-class condition. Size 12 ft. diameter. Genuine heavy British military duck. Socketed poles, pegs and mallet. Special June Birthday Celebration price. \$19.75.

**PATROL TENTS**, 6 ft. x 8 ft., with 2 ft. walls. June Birthday Celebration price. \$13.45.

**PATROL TENTS**, 10 ft. x 12 ft., 2 ft. walls, with pegs, mallet and pole. June Birthday Celebration price. \$25.45.

**SCOTCH STEAMER RUGS**, made of the purest wool, with fringe. Size 60 ins. x 72 ins. Beautiful woven patterns in delicate shades, and worth more than double the money. Will last a lifetime. Amazing value at our June Birthday Celebration (one only to each customer). \$6.95.

**BEST ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL** on the market. Hand-sewn leather, passed rigid military tests during the war. Worth \$10. June Birthday Celebration price. \$4.75.

**LEATHER HALTERS** (British Government Regulation), with double heads. Part used by the British Army during the war, but guaranteed in first-class condition. Genuine government oak-tanned leather. Much superior to any halters we have ever handled. Each 90c.

**BRITISH OFFICERS' PIG-SKIN SADDLE**, with safety clutch. First-class condition. Worth four times the money. June Birthday Celebration price. \$13.45.

**HALTER SHANKS**, 9 feet long, useful not only as halter shanks but for a variety of uses on the farm. June Birthday Celebration price. Each 25c.

**AUTO OR DRIVING RUGS**. Guaranteed all wool, in beautiful woven colors. Will last a lifetime even with the hardest kind of wear. Driving comfort at this low price is cheap. Size 60 inches x 80 inches. June Birthday Celebration price. Each \$3.95.

**BRITISH OFFICERS' KHAKI FLANNEL SHIRTS**. These are made with detachable collar, with two pockets, and are ideal for farm wear as they always look well and will give years of service. State size of collar. June Birthday Celebration price. Each \$2.75.

**ARMY PUP TENTS**. These are made of the highest-grade military waterproof duck. May be used to cover machinery, autos, etc., on the farm, or ideal for prospectors, campers, hunters, etc. June Birthday Celebration price. Each \$2.75.

**BRITISH OFFICERS' TRENCH COATS**. The enormous demand for these coats led us to make a tremendous purchase, and, therefore, we are able to sell at this exceptionally low price. Made for British officers, of triple-proof highest-quality Gabardine, with detachable all-wool fleece lining, oilskin inter-lining and check lining (four coats in one). A hard-wearing, all-the-year-round coat. June Birthday Celebration price. \$23.75.

**DANDY BRUSH**, a brand well known to every farmer. Worth 60c. June Birthday Celebration price. Each 25c.

**WHITE WEB SURCINGLES** (new) made of best British military web, with leather straps and buckles, 7 feet long x 3 inches wide. June Birthday Celebration price. Each 45c.

**BRITISH GOVERNMENT LEATHER SURCINGLES**, partly worn, but in fine condition. Useful for making and repairing halters, team lines, harness, etc. June Birthday Celebration price. Each 35c.

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**BRITISH OFFICERS' SEMI-WILLOW CALF BOOTS**, for the farmer who wishes appearance and style in addition to quality. Goodyear welt, screwed and stitched. Sold by us regularly at \$5.90, worth \$9.00, and at the June Birthday Celebration only \$5.35.



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